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No. 79

House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MILLER of Florida).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 7, 1999.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DAN MILLER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 435. An act to make miscellaneous and technical changes to various trade laws, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 704. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to combat the overutilization of prison health care services and control rising prisoner health care costs.

S. 1059. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 1060. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for military activities of the Department of Defense, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

S. 1061. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for military construction, and for other purposes.

S. 1062. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2000 for defense activities of

the Department of Energy, and for other purposes.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 19, 1999, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 30 minutes, and each Member other than the majority or the minority leaders, or the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

GUN SAFETY LEGISLATION

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, at home this last week, and in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this weekend, I heard from people from all across the country who want the Federal Government to be a better partner in promoting livable communities so that our families can be safe, economically secure and healthy. Reducing the threat of gun violence is at the core of what will make communities more livable, yet the apologists for gun violence have been hard at work during our recess seeking to derail the modest steps that would make our children safer from guns. People of conscience should push back.

During my 3 years in Congress, there have been nine multiple shooting deaths on our school campuses involving children shooting other children and their teachers. The epidemic of gun violence amongst our youth has tragic consequences in terms of loss of life, physical safety and the health of our communities. Yet for all the media attention given to Jonesboro, Springfield and the Littleton massacres, tragedies like this occur daily, with over 12 chil-

dren being killed in a typical 24-hour period. The only difference is that unlike Littleton or Springfield, the pain is scattered from town to town in isolated bursts. Even though these tragedies occur without massive media attention, they nonetheless produce pain every bit as real and lasting in communities across the country.

This Sunday, in Milwaukee, the papers were full of a tragic example of a young man shooting his best friend. While I was reading that on the plane, a 3-year-old in Baltimore shot himself in the head and he lies in the hospital now, critically wounded.

These numbers are staggering and uniquely American. Each year more than 5,000 children are killed by firearms. By contrast, only 15 people in the entire Nation of Japan were murdered with handguns last year. At the same time, the apologists for gun violence contend that there are no useful government initiatives to reduce this violence other than simply stricter enforcement of the laws, more prison time for criminals and wider use of firearms. I strongly disagree.

We in the House of Representatives should vote and pass the three gun safety elements in the Senate legislation, which would require safety locks on all new handguns, background checks for sales at gun shows and a ban on the sale of ammunition magazines of more than 10 rounds. These are minor steps, but meaningful if they serve as a starting point for a more deliberate and comprehensive approach to ending gun violence.

An important bill which I was pleased to cosponsor with the gentleman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) includes several measures designed to keep guns out of kids' hands. H.R. 1342 is being supported by a growing number of people of conscience on both sides of the aisle. It should be the vehicle that deals comprehensively with these concerns.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Another important approach is legislation that I just introduced today that takes a page from our successful efforts at reducing death and injury on our highways. Thirty years ago Congress started simple, common-sense legislation that has cut the death rate on our highways in half. We can do the same with handguns.

My legislation would, for instance, assure that the Consumer Product Safety Commission devotes as much time to regulating real guns as it does to toy guns. It would require new guns to have an indicator to show it is loaded. It would extend the Brady law to deny people with a history of violent and reckless behavior the ability to purchase and own firearms, and it would require the Federal Government to establish a date in the near future when all the guns that we purchase for our Federal employees are personalized so that those guns cannot be used against them or stolen.

The Speaker of the House has argued against extraneous riders dealing with gun safety laws. I find this ironic when we just passed an absolute abomination of a spending bill supposedly to finance our troops in Kosovo and other emergencies, but included everything from defining reindeer as livestock to relaxing environmental regulations on mining. Why is it that when it comes to the special interests we are willing to make exceptions, but not when it comes to our children? They should be at least as important as well-connected lobbyists.

It is time to pass comprehensive legislation to protect our children, our families and our communities from senseless gun violence, and we ought to do it now.

PRICE CONTROLS DO NOT WORK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about prescription drugs. There has been a lot of talk lately about how expensive they are and how many people who need them cannot afford them. I understand these concerns, but like my colleagues, while I want to make sure that our constituents have greater access to prescription drugs, I am concerned about the debate that is evolving about prescription drugs here in the House.

Fixing drug prices could very well mean reducing discounts to the veterans and other Federal purchasers. In fact, a GAO study concluded that expanding access to the reduced prices could lead in fact to higher prices. This is what price controls do. The larger the market, the greater the economic incentive to raise prices to limit the impact of giving lower prices to more purchasers. That makes sense.

Ultimately that move, Mr. Speaker, could put veterans' access to health

care at risk. While this type of legislation, these legislative initiatives that are coming here, could put the veterans' health care at risk, there is no guarantee that it will significantly reduce the cost of medicine for Medicare beneficiaries.

Therefore, I believe we need to figure out how to expand insurance coverage for drugs, not attempt to give the government the ability to fix prices. Price controls never work. All they do is reduce supply or eliminate discounts that are available to some. We have all seen this idea before. Their great idea, the people advocating price controls for prescription drugs, is it will expand the government discount for everyone, give everybody a chance for lower prices, and everyone will have access for cheap drugs. That is the basic appeal. But, my colleagues, that is socialism. Let us not forget who is getting the benefit of these discounts, and of course, we could put others at risk who are now getting them.

Last year there was a misguided attempt to expand the Federal supply discounts to State and local governments also. The Department of Veterans Affairs estimated that by expanding these discounts so broadly that makers of drugs would be forced to respond by reducing or eliminating the discounts they give to the Veterans Administration. The VA estimated this proposal would cost them as much as \$250 million, or it would equal the cost of providing care to 50,000 veterans. And just so that we all understand, Mr. Speaker, if the drug companies are no longer able to give large discounts to the veterans, it means those very discounts will not be available to Medicare beneficiaries.

I believe we should be doing everything we can to help Medicare beneficiaries improve access to the drugs they need, but not through price controls. One of the easiest things that could be done right away is for the administration to move forward on regulation to expand Medicare Plus Choice plans. Because of the way the current Medicare managed care plans are paid, many areas, including portions of my district, do not have managed care plans available to them.

By simply enacting the Medicare Plus Choice program as part of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 that we passed, Congress sought to expand Medicare beneficiaries' access to prescription drugs by allowing them to join HMOs that offer these benefits. Congress' goal in the Balanced Budget Act was to extend to Medicare beneficiaries the same range of choices that exist for all working Americans. Choosing between competing health care plans provides greater promise than price controls, giving them greater access. It is better than telling the pharmaceutical companies that they have to meet a price.

Mr. Speaker, the administration should no longer delay in expanding access to these plans. There was a bipar-

tisan commission that developed a proposal that is really worth more discussion. It said that we should figure out how Medicare beneficiaries can take advantage of the change in health care delivery benefitting every privately insured person, including Members of Congress. That is the Federal Employee Health Benefit Program. We have discount pharmaceutical drugs. Why not adopt a program like the Federal Employee Health Benefit Program, something that we all have, Mr. Speaker, and the President and the Senators?

So why are we talking about this? We should stop talking about socialized medicine and the age-old false hope of price controls that have never worked.

Medicare beneficiaries need more from their Members of Congress than false promises of cheap drugs through price controls. We need to help them gain access to affordable prescriptions through insurance coverage and the truly effective price competition of an active marketplace. We also need to make sure that whatever reform we pass does not hurt those to whom we owe a great debt: veterans. Veterans should not be put at risk to give someone in this body a political win.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain we can find an answer that will help our Nation's senior citizens while at the same time protecting our veterans.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PETRI) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

With gratefulness and praise we begin a new week imploring Your mercy upon us, O God, and seeking Your blessings. We especially pray for those who have committed themselves to the work of ending hostilities in our world, and we pray for all those who seek to alleviate suffering or hunger or loneliness. For all those who are involved in bringing food to the hungry, shelter for the homeless, a comforting word to those who are alone, we offer these words of thanksgiving and appreciation.

Bless, O God, those good people who in our own communities or in the world are agents of reconciliation and messengers of peace. For them we offer our prayer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker pro tempore's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Chair's approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. KUCINICH led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 3, 1999.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 1, 1999 at 9:20 a.m.: That the Senate passed without amendment H.R. 1379.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, *Clerk.*

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled bills on Thursday, May 27, 1999:

H.R. 1034, to declare a portion of the James River and the Kanawha Canal in Richmond, Virginia, to be nonnavigable waters of the United States for

purposes of title 46, United States Code, and other maritime laws of the United States;

H.R. 1121, to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 18 Greenville Street in Newnan, Georgia, as the "Lewis R. Morgan Federal Building and United States Courthouse"; and,

H.R. 1183, to amend the Fastener Quality Act to strengthen the protection against the sale of mismarked, misrepresented, and counterfeit fasteners and eliminate unnecessary requirements, and for other purposes.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO CANADA-UNITED STATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of 22 U.S. Code 276d, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment on May 20, 1999, of the following Members of the House to the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, in addition to Mr. Houghton of New York, Chairman, appointed on February 11, 1999:

Mr. GILMAN, New York, Vice Chairman;

Mr. OBERSTAR, Minnesota;

Mr. SHAW, Florida;

Mr. LIPINSKI, Illinois;

Ms. SLAUGHTER, New York;

Mr. UPTON, Michigan;

Mr. STEARNS, Florida;

Mr. PETERSON, Minnesota;

Ms. DANNER, Missouri;

Mr. MANZULLO, Illinois; and

Mr. ENGLISH, of Pennsylvania.

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY WORKFORCE COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 334(b)(1) of Public Law 105-220 and the order of the House of Thursday, May 27, 1999, and upon the recommendation of the minority leader, the Speaker on that day appointed the following member on the part of the House to the Twenty-First Century Workforce Commission:

Mr. David L. Stewart, St. Louis, Missouri.

CONGRATULATING ANDRE AGASSI ON WINNING FOUR GRAND SLAM VICTORIES

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor and pleasure to come to the floor today and congratulate one of my constituents for his efforts in the French Open, and one effort which was described as one of the greatest moments ever seen in sports.

Nevada's most famous tennis superstar, Andre Agassi, yesterday earned a

very special spot in tennis history, becoming the fifth man in history to win four Grand Slam victories.

Yesterday millions around the world watched Andre's impressive two-sets-down come-from-behind victory. In his own words, Andre, a No. 1 who dropped out of the top 100 not long ago and has steadily climbed back into the top 25 said, "What I have managed to accomplish is astounding. This was the greatest thing I could ever do."

So to Andre Agassi and his proud parents, Mike and Betty, and on behalf of the very proud State of Nevada, I want to congratulate you and wish you continued success. Nevada is indeed very proud of your accomplishments, and proud to call you one of our own.

SLEEPWALKING MURDERER NEEDS TO CATCH A FEW Z'S IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Scott Falater does not deny it. He admits that he stabbed his wife 44 times. He then held her underwater while she bled to death, and then he hid the evidence. But, after all that, Falater says he is not guilty because he was sleepwalking.

Unbelievable, Mr. Speaker. Are we to believe that Falater was just dreaming through his wife's screams? Are we to believe he was just walking in the park when he stabbed her 44 times?

Beam me up. I say it is time for Scott Falater to sleepwalk down murderer's row and catch a few Z's right in the electric chair. Sleep on that, Falater.

CHALLENGE TO NATO'S CONTINUED BOMBING, DESPITE RUSSIAN-FINNISH PEACE PLAN AND VICTORY TALK

(Mr. KUCINICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, NATO is risking reigniting a wider war by simultaneously insisting on troop withdrawals and continuing bombing attacks on the troops. If acceptance of the Russian-Finnish peace plan by the Serb Government means anything, then the bombing should have stopped. If it means nothing, then why did NATO officials declare victory because such a plan had been accepted?

Either NATO has a peace plan in its hand or it does not. If it does, then it should stop the bombing instead of this approach of putting one foot on the accelerator of war and the other on the brake of peace. When Japan sued for peace after the atomic bombs were dropped, the U.S. did not keep bombing.

The L.A. Times quoted an unnamed NATO diplomat as describing the

agreed-upon exit of troops in these terms: "Take these routes, don't get off them, move quickly, do not stop to collect \$200," in an apparent reference to the Monopoly game. The same diplomat was saying, "Anybody off the yellow brick road is subject to being bombed," a reference to the Wizard of Oz.

The undisguised attempts to trivialize the importance of troop withdrawals and the further threats to bomb military targets in retreat reveals an arrogance of power which is neither conducive to concluding a peaceful agreement, nor keeping a condition of peace. If NATO wants peace, it ought to show it by stopping the bombing.

CONGRATULATING PEOPLE OF GUAM ON CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOUTH PACIFIC GAMES

(Mr. UNDERWOOD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time on the floor to congratulate the people of Guam for their exemplary contributions to the management and the operation of the South Pacific Games.

The South Pacific Games occur every 4 years and invite a number of athletes from all the South Pacific independent nations, as well as territories under French control and under American control, for games which are actually part of a larger set of games qualifying for the Olympics.

I am happy to report that Governor Carl Gutierrez, as well as Clifford Guzman, Rick Goss and a number of other people from the Guam National Olympic Coordinating Committee, have done an exemplary job in welcoming over 3,000 athletes from throughout the Pacific Islands.

Right now Guam is number three in medals, but we still have a week left to go. I want to congratulate all of the fine athletes from Guam.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or under which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate is concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 6 p.m. today.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1999

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the

Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 435) to make miscellaneous and technical changes to various trade laws, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:
Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the "Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999".

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—MISCELLANEOUS TRADE CORRECTIONS

Sec. 1001. Clerical amendments.

Sec. 1002. Obsolete references to GATT.

Sec. 1003. Tariff classification of 13-inch televisions.

TITLE II—TEMPORARY DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS; OTHER TRADE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions

CHAPTER 1—REFERENCE

Sec. 2001. Reference.

CHAPTER 2—DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS

Sec. 2101. Diiodomethyl-*p*-tolylsulfone.

Sec. 2102. Racemic *dl*-menthol.

Sec. 2103. 2,4-Dichloro-5-hydrazinophenol monohydrochloride.

Sec. 2104. ACM.

Sec. 2105. Certain snowboard boots.

Sec. 2106. Ethofumesate singularly or in mixture with application adjuvants.

Sec. 2107. 3-Methoxycarbonylaminophenyl-3-methylcarbanilate (phenmedipham).

Sec. 2108. 3-Ethoxycarbonylaminophenyl-N-phenylcarbamate (desmedipham).

Sec. 2109. 2-Amino-4-(4-aminobenzoylamino)benzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt.

Sec. 2110. 5-Amino-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,3-xylenesulfonamide.

Sec. 2111. 3-Amino-2-(sulfatoethylsulfonyl)ethyl benzamide.

Sec. 2112. 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monopotassium salt.

Sec. 2113. 2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole.

Sec. 2114. 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.

Sec. 2115. 6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.

Sec. 2116. 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt.

Sec. 2117. 2-Methyl-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.

Sec. 2118. 6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt.

Sec. 2119. 2-Amino-*p*-cresol.

Sec. 2120. 6-Bromo-2,4-dinitroaniline.

Sec. 2121. 7-Acetylamino-4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt.

Sec. 2122. Tannic acid.

Sec. 2123. 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt.

Sec. 2124. 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monoammonium salt.

Sec. 2125. 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.

Sec. 2126. 3-(4,5-Dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonic acid.

Sec. 2127. 4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.

Sec. 2128. 4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, monosodium salt.

Sec. 2129. Pigment Yellow 154.

Sec. 2130. Pigment Yellow 175.

Sec. 2131. Pigment Red 187.

Sec. 2132. 2,6-Dimethyl-*m*-dioxan-4-ol acetate.

Sec. 2133. β -Bromo- β -nitrostyrene.

Sec. 2134. Textile machinery.

Sec. 2135. Deltamethrin.

Sec. 2136. Diclofop-methyl.

Sec. 2137. Resmethrin.

Sec. 2138. *N*-phenyl-*N*-1,2,3-thiadiazol-5-ylurea.

Sec. 2139. (1*R*,3*S*)/[(1*R*)](1',2',2',2'-Tetrabromoethyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid, (S)- α -cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl ester.

Sec. 2140. Pigment Red 177.

Sec. 2141. Textile printing machinery.

Sec. 2142. Substrates of synthetic quartz or synthetic fused silica.

Sec. 2143. 2-Methyl-4,6-

bis[(octylthio)methyl]phenol.

Sec. 2144. 2-Methyl-4,6-

bis[(octylthio)methyl]phenol; epoxidized triglyceride.

Sec. 2145. 4-[[4,6-Bis(octylthio)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol.

Sec. 2146. (2-Benzothiazolylthio)butanedioic acid.

Sec. 2147. Calcium bis[monoethyl(3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl) phosphonate].

Sec. 2148. 4-Methyl- γ -oxo-benzenebutanoic acid compounded with 4-ethylmorpholine (2:1).

Sec. 2149. Weaving machines.

Sec. 2150. Certain weaving machines.

Sec. 2151. DENT.

Sec. 2152. Benzenepropional, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- α -methyl-

Sec. 2153. 2*H*-3,1-Benzoxazin-2-one, 6-chloro-4-(cyclopropylethynyl)-1,4-dihydro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-.

Sec. 2154. Tebufenozide.

Sec. 2155. Halofenozide.

Sec. 2156. Certain organic pigments and dyes.

Sec. 2157. 4-Hexylresorcinol.

Sec. 2158. Certain sensitizing dyes.

Sec. 2159. Skating boots for use in the manufacture of in-line roller skates.

Sec. 2160. Dibutyl-naphthalenesulfonic acid, sodium salt.

Sec. 2161. *O*-(6-Chloro-3-phenyl-4-pyridazinyl)-*S*-octylcarbonothioate.

Sec. 2162. 4-Cyclopropyl-6-methyl-2-phenylaminopyrimidine.

Sec. 2163. *O,O*-Dimethyl-*S*-[5-methoxy-2-oxo-1,3,4-thiadiazol-3(2*H*)-yl-methyl]-dithiophosphate.

Sec. 2164. Ethyl [2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy)ethyl]carbamate.

Sec. 2165. [(2*S*,4*R*)/(2*R*,4*S*)]/[(2*R*,4*R*)/(2*S*,4*S*)]-1-[2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)-2-chlorophenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-ylmethyl]-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole.

Sec. 2166. 2,4-Dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzotrifluoride.

Sec. 2167. 2-Chloro-*N*-[2,6-dinitro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-*N*-ethyl-6-fluorobenzenemethanamine.

Sec. 2168. Chloroacetone.

Sec. 2169. Acetic acid, [(5-chloro-8-quinolyl)oxy]-, 1-methylhexyl ester.

Sec. 2170. Propanoic acid, 2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]phenoxy]-, 2-propynyl ester.

Sec. 2171. Mucocloric acid.

Sec. 2172. Certain rocket engines.

Sec. 2173. Pigment Red 144.

Sec. 2174. (S)-*N*-[5-[2-(2-Amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1*H*-pyrimido[5,4-*b*][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-L-glutamic acid, diethyl ester.

Sec. 2175. 4-Chloropyridine hydrochloride.

Sec. 2176. 4-Phenoxy-pyridine.

Sec. 2177. (3*S*)-2,2-Dimethyl-3-thiomorpholine carboxylic acid.

Sec. 2178. 2-Amino-5-bromo-6-methyl-4-(1*H*)-quinazolinone.

Sec. 2179. 2-Amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinylthio)-4(1*H*)-quinazolinone.

Sec. 2180. (S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-L-glutamic acid.

Sec. 2181. 2-Amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinylthio)-4-(1H)-quinazolinone dihydrochloride.

Sec. 2182. 3-(Acetyloxy)-2-methylbenzoic acid.

Sec. 2183. [R-(R*,R*)]-1,2,3,4-butanetetrol-1,4-dimethanesulfonate.

Sec. 2184. 9-[2-[[Bis[(pivaloyloxy)methoxy]phosphinyl]methoxy]ethyl]adenine (also known as Adefovir Dipivoxil).

Sec. 2185. 9-[2-(R)-[[Bis[(isopropoxycarbonyl)oxy-methoxy]phosphinoyl]methoxy]propyl]adenine fumarate (1:1).

Sec. 2186. (R)-9-(2-Phosphonomethoxypropyl)adenine.

Sec. 2187. (R)-1,3-Dioxolan-2-one, 4-methyl-.

Sec. 2188. 9-(2-Hydroxyethyl)adenine.

Sec. 2189. (R)-9H-Purine-9-ethanol, 6-amino- α -methyl-.

Sec. 2190. Chloromethyl-2-propyl carbonate.

Sec. 2191. (R)-1,2-Propanediol, 3-chloro-.

Sec. 2192. Oxirane, (S)-((triphenylmethoxy)methyl)-.

Sec. 2193. Chloromethyl pivalate.

Sec. 2194. Diethyl (((p-toluenesulfonyl)oxy)-methyl)phosphonate.

Sec. 2195. Beta hydroxyalkylamide.

Sec. 2196. Grilamid tr90.

Sec. 2197. IN-W4280.

Sec. 2198. KL540.

Sec. 2199. Methyl thioglycolate.

Sec. 2200. DPX-E6758.

Sec. 2201. Ethylene, tetrafluoro copolymer with ethylene (ETFE).

Sec. 2202. 3-Mercapto-D-valine.

Sec. 2203. p-Ethylphenol.

Sec. 2204. Pantera.

Sec. 2205. p-Nitrobenzoic acid.

Sec. 2206. p-Toluenesulfonamide.

Sec. 2207. Polymers of tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoropropylene, and vinylidene fluoride.

Sec. 2208. Methyl 2-[[[4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-3-methylbenzoate (triflusulfuron methyl).

Sec. 2209. Certain manufacturing equipment.

Sec. 2210. Textured rolled glass sheets.

Sec. 2211. Certain HIV drug substances.

Sec. 2212. Rimsulfuron.

Sec. 2213. Carbamic acid (V-9069).

Sec. 2214. DPX-E9260.

Sec. 2215. Ziram.

Sec. 2216. Ferroboration.

Sec. 2217. Acetic acid, [[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[(tetrahydro-3-oxo-1H,3H-[1,3,4]thiadiazolo[3,4-a]pyridazin-1-ylidene)aminophenyl]-thio]-, methyl ester.

Sec. 2218. Pentyl[2-chloro-5-(cyclohex-1-ene-1,2-dicarboximido)-4-fluorophenoxy]acetate.

Sec. 2219. Bentazon (3-isopropyl)-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-one-2,2-dioxide).

Sec. 2220. Certain high-performance loudspeakers not mounted in their enclosures.

Sec. 2221. Parts for use in the manufacture of certain high-performance loudspeakers.

Sec. 2222. 5-tert-Butyl-isophthalic acid.

Sec. 2223. Certain polymer.

Sec. 2224. 2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-ethyl-2,5-dihydro-5-oxo-4-pyridazine carboxylic acid, potassium salt.

Sec. 2225. Pigment Red 185.

Sec. 2226. Pigment Red 208.

Sec. 2227. Pigment Yellow 95.

Sec. 2228. Pigment Yellow 93.

CHAPTER 3—EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 2301. Effective date.

Subtitle B—Other Trade Provisions

Sec. 2401. Extension of United States insular possession program.

Sec. 2402. Tariff treatment for certain components of scientific instruments and apparatus.

Sec. 2403. Liquidation or reliquidation of certain entries.

Sec. 2404. Drawback and refund on packaging material.

Sec. 2405. Inclusion of commercial importation data from foreign-trade zones under the National Customs Automation Program.

Sec. 2406. Large yachts imported for sale at United States boat shows.

Sec. 2407. Review of protests against decisions of Customs Service.

Sec. 2408. Entries of NAFTA-origin goods.

Sec. 2409. Treatment of international travel merchandise held at customs-approved storage rooms.

Sec. 2410. Exception to 5-year reviews of countervailing duty or antidumping duty orders.

Sec. 2411. Water resistant wool trousers.

Sec. 2412. Reimportation of certain goods.

Sec. 2413. Treatment of personal effects of participants in certain world athletic events.

Sec. 2414. Reliquidation of certain entries of thermal transfer multifunction machines.

Sec. 2415. Reliquidation of certain drawback entries and refund of drawback payments.

Sec. 2416. Clarification of additional U.S. note 4 to chapter 91 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

Sec. 2417. Duty-free sales enterprises.

Sec. 2418. Customs user fees.

Sec. 2419. Duty drawback for methyl tertiary-butyl ether ("MTBE").

Sec. 2420. Substitution of finished petroleum derivatives.

Sec. 2421. Duty on certain importations of mueslix cereals.

Sec. 2422. Expansion of Foreign Trade Zone No. 143.

Sec. 2423. Marking of certain silk products and containers.

Sec. 2424. Extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Mongolia.

Sec. 2425. Enhanced cargo inspection pilot program.

Sec. 2426. Payment of education costs of dependents of certain Customs Service personnel.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

Sec. 3001. Property subject to a liability treated in same manner as assumption of liability.

TITLE I—MISCELLANEOUS TRADE CORRECTIONS

SEC. 1001. CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) TRADE ACT OF 1974.—(1) Section 233(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2293(a)) is amended—

(A) by aligning the text of paragraph (2) that precedes subparagraph (A) with the text of paragraph (1); and

(B) by aligning the text of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) with the text of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3).

(2) Section 141(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking "LIMITATION ON APPOINTMENTS.—"; and

(B) by inserting after the text of paragraph (3) the text of paragraph (2).

(3) The item relating to section 410 in the table of contents for the Trade Act of 1974 is repealed.

(4) Section 411 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2441), and the item relating to section 411 in the table of contents for that Act, are repealed.

(5) Section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2194(b)) is amended by striking "For purposes of" and all that follows through "90-day period" and inserting "For purposes of sections 203(c) and 407(c)(2), the 90-day period".

(6) Section 406(e)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2436(e)(2)) is amended by moving subparagraphs (B) and (C) 2 ems to the left.

(7) Section 503(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2463(a)(2)(A)(ii)) is amended by striking subclause (II) and inserting the following:

"(II) the direct costs of processing operations performed in such beneficiary developing country or such member countries,

is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of such article at the time it is entered."

(8) Section 802(b)(1)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2492(b)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) by striking "481(e)" and inserting "489"; and

(B) by inserting "(22 U.S.C. 2291h)" after "1961".

(9) Section 804 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2494) is amended by striking "481(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(1))" and inserting "489 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h)".

(10) Section 805(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2495(2)) is amended by striking "and" after the semicolon.

(11) The table of contents for the Trade Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end the following:

"TITLE VIII—TARIFF TREATMENT OF PRODUCTS OF, AND OTHER SANCTIONS AGAINST, UNCOOPERATIVE MAJOR DRUG PRODUCING OR DRUG-TRANSIT COUNTRIES

"Sec. 801. Short title.

"Sec. 802. Tariff treatment of products of uncooperative major drug producing or drug-transit countries.

"Sec. 803. Sugar quota.

"Sec. 804. Progress reports.

"Sec. 805. Definitions."

(b) OTHER TRADE LAWS.—(1) Section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c) is amended—

(A) in subsection (e) by aligning the text of paragraph (1) with the text of paragraph (2); and

(B) in subsection (f)(3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(ii) by striking "subsection (a)(1) through (a)(8)" and inserting "paragraphs (1) through (8) of subsection (a)"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(I) by striking "paragraph (A)(i)" and inserting "subparagraph (A)(i)".

(2) Section 3(a) of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly referred to as the "Foreign Trade Zones Act") (19 U.S.C. 81c(a)) is amended by striking the second period at the end of the last sentence.

(3) Section 9 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly referred to as the "Foreign Trade Zones Act") (19 U.S.C. 81i) is amended by striking "Post Office Department, the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Immigration" and inserting "United States Postal Service, the Public Health Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service".

(4) The table of contents for the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 is amended—

(A) in the item relating to section 411 by striking "Special Representative" and inserting "Trade Representative"; and

(B) by inserting after the items relating to subtitle D of title IV the following:

"Subtitle E—Standards and Measures Under the North American Free Trade Agreement

"CHAPTER 1—SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

"Sec. 461. General.

"Sec. 462. Inquiry point.

"Sec. 463. Chapter definitions.

"CHAPTER 2—STANDARDS-RELATED MEASURES

"Sec. 471. General.

"Sec. 472. Inquiry point.

"Sec. 473. Chapter definitions.

"CHAPTER 3—SUBTITLE DEFINITIONS

"Sec. 481. Definitions.

"Subtitle F—International Standard-Setting Activities

"Sec. 491. Notice of United States participation in international standard-setting activities.

"Sec. 492. Equivalence determinations.

"Sec. 493. Definitions."

(5)(A) Section 3(a)(9) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1996 is amended by striking "631(a)" and "1631(a)" and inserting "631" and "1631", respectively.

(B) Section 50(c)(2) of such Act is amended by striking "applied to entry" and inserting "applied to such entry".

(6) Section 8 of the Act of August 5, 1935 (19 U.S.C. 1708) is repealed.

(7) Section 584(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1584(a)) is amended—

(A) in the last sentence of paragraph (2), by striking "102(17) and 102(15), respectively, of the Controlled Substances Act" and inserting "102(18) and 102(16), respectively, of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(18) and 802(16))"; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking "or which consists of any spirits," and all that follows through "be not shown,"; and

(ii) by striking "and, if any manifested merchandise" and all that follows through the end and inserting a period.

(8) Section 621(4)(A) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, as amended by section 21(d)(12) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Amendments Act of 1996, is amended by striking "disclosure within 30 days" and inserting "disclosure, or within 30 days".

(9) Section 558(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1558(b)) is amended by striking "(c)" each place it appears and inserting "(h)".

(10) Section 441 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1441) is amended by striking paragraph (6).

(11) General note 3(a)(ii) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking "general most-favored-nation (MFN)" and by inserting in lieu thereof "general or normal trade relations (NTR)".

SEC. 1002. OBSOLETE REFERENCES TO GATT.

(a) FOREST RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND SHORTAGE RELIEF ACT OF 1990.—(1) Section 488(b) of the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 620(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" and inserting "GATT 1994 (as defined in section 2(1)(B) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)"; and

(B) in paragraph (5) by striking "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" and inserting "WTO Agreement and the multilateral trade agreements (as such terms are defined in paragraphs (9) and (4), respectively, of section 2 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)".

(2) Section 491(g) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 620c(g)) is amended by striking "Contracting

Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" and inserting "Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organization (as the term 'World Trade Organization' is defined in section 2(8) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)".

(b) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACT.—Section 1403(b) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262n-2(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A) by striking "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or Article 10" and all that follows through "Trade" and inserting "GATT 1994 as defined in section 2(1)(B) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, or Article 3.1(a) of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures referred to in section 101(d)(12) of that Act"; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B) by striking "Article 6" and all that follows through "Trade" and inserting "Article 15 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures referred to in subparagraph (A)".

(c) BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS ACT.—Section 49(a)(3) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286gg(a)(3)) is amended by striking "GATT Secretariat" and inserting "Secretariat of the World Trade Organization (as the term 'World Trade Organization' is defined in section 2(8) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)".

(d) FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT OF 1967.—Section 8(a)(4) of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978(a)(4)) is amended by striking "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" and inserting "World Trade Organization (as defined in section 2(8) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act) or the multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of that Act)".

(e) UNITED STATES-HONG KONG POLICY ACT OF 1992.—Section 102(3) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5712(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking "contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" and inserting "WTO member country (as defined in section 2(10) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)"; and

(2) by striking "latter organization" and inserting "World Trade Organization (as defined in section 2(8) of that Act)".

(f) NOAA FLEET MODERNIZATION ACT.—Section 607(b)(8) of the NOAA Fleet Modernization Act (33 U.S.C. 891e(b)(8)) is amended by striking "Agreement on Interpretation" and all that follows through "trade negotiations" and inserting "Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures referred to in section 101(d)(12) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, or any other export subsidy prohibited by that agreement".

(g) ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 1992.—(1) Section 1011(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 2296b(b)) is amended—

(A) by striking "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" and inserting "multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)"; and

(B) by striking "United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement" and inserting "North American Free Trade Agreement".

(2) Section 1017(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2296b-6(c)) is amended—

(A) by striking "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" and inserting "multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)"; and

(B) by striking "United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement" and inserting "North American Free Trade Agreement".

(h) ENERGY POLICY CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 400AA(a)(3) of the Energy Policy Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6374(a)(3)) is amended in

subparagraphs (F) and (G) by striking "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" each place it appears and inserting "multilateral trade agreements as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act".

(i) TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 50103 of title 49, United States Code, is amended in subsections (c)(2) and (e)(2) by striking "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade" and inserting "multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)".

SEC. 1003. TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF 13-INCH TELEVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each of the following subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking "33.02 cm" in the article description and inserting "34.29 cm":

- (1) Subheading 8528.12.12.
- (2) Subheading 8528.12.20.
- (3) Subheading 8528.12.62.
- (4) Subheading 8528.12.68.
- (5) Subheading 8528.12.76.
- (6) Subheading 8528.12.84.
- (7) Subheading 8528.21.16.
- (8) Subheading 8528.21.24.
- (9) Subheading 8528.21.55.
- (10) Subheading 8528.21.65.
- (11) Subheading 8528.21.75.
- (12) Subheading 8528.21.85.
- (13) Subheading 8528.30.62.
- (14) Subheading 8528.30.66.
- (15) Subheading 8540.11.24.
- (16) Subheading 8540.11.44.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the Customs Service not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, any entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of an article described in a subheading listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of subsection (a)—

(A) that was made on or after January 1, 1995, and before the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act;

(B) with respect to which there would have been no duty or a lesser duty if the amendments made by subsection (a) applied to such entry; and

(C) that is—

- (i) unliquidated;
- (ii) under protest; or
- (iii) otherwise not final,

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such amendment applied to such entry.

TITLE II—TEMPORARY DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS; OTHER TRADE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions

CHAPTER 1—REFERENCE

SEC. 2001. REFERENCE.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this subtitle an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a chapter, subchapter, note, additional U.S. note, heading, subheading, or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a chapter, subchapter, note, additional U.S. note, heading, subheading, or other provision of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 3007).

CHAPTER 2—DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS

SEC. 2101. DIODOMETHYL-TOLYLSULFONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting the following new heading:

“	9902.32.90	Diiodomethyl-p-tolylsulfone (CAS No. 20018-09-1) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2102. RACEMIC DL-MENTHOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.06	Racemic dl-menthol (intermediate (E) for use in producing menthol) (CAS No. 15356-70-4) (provided for in subheading 2906.11.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2103. 2,4-DICHLORO-5-HYDRAZINOPHENOL MONOHYDROCHLORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.28	2,4-Dichloro-5-hydrazinophenol monohydrochloride (CAS No. 189573-21-5) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2104. ACM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.95	Phosphinic acid, [3-(acetyloxy)-3-cyanopropyl]methyl-, butyl ester (CAS No. 167004-78-6) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2105. CERTAIN SNOWBOARD BOOTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.64.04	Snowboard boots with uppers of textile materials (provided for in subheading 6404.11.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2106. ETHOFUMESATE SINGULARLY OR IN MIXTURE WITH APPLICATION ADJUVANTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.31.12	2-Ethoxy-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-5-benzofuranyl-methanesulfonate (ethofumesate) singularly or in mixture with application adjuvants (CAS No. 26225-79-6) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.08 or 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2107. 3-METHOXYCARBONYLAMINOPHENYL-3-METHYL-CARBANILATE (PHENMEDIPHAM).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.31.13	3-Methoxycarbonylamino-phenyl-3-methylcarbanilate (phenmedipham) (CAS No. 13684-63-4) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2108. 3-ETHOXYCARBONYLAMINOPHENYL-N-PHENYL-CARBAMATE (DESMEDIPHAM).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.31.14	3-Ethoxycarbonylamino-phenyl-N-phenylcarbamate (desmedipham) (CAS No. 13684-56-5) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.41)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2109. 2-AMINO-4-(4-AMINO BENZOYLAMINO) BENZENE-SULFONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.91	2-Amino-4-(4-aminobenzoyl-amino) benzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS No. 167614-37-1) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2110. 5-AMINO-N-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)-2,3-XYLENESULFONAMIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.31	5-Amino-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,3-xylenesulfonamide (CAS No. 25797-78-8) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2111. 3-AMINO-2'-(SULFATOETHYLSULFONYL) ETHYL BENZAMIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.90	3-Amino-2'-(sulfatoethylsulfonyl) ethyl benzamide (CAS No. 121315-20-6) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2112. 4-CHLORO-3-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONOPOTASSIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.92	4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monopotassium salt (CAS No. 6671-49-4) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2113. 2-AMINO-5-NITROTHIAZOLE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.46	2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole (CAS No. 121-66-4) (provided for in subheading 2934.10.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2114. 4-CHLORO-3-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.04	4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 121-18-6) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2115. 6-AMINO-1,3-NAPHTHALENEDISULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.21	6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid (CAS No. 118-33-2) (provided for in subheading 2921.45.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2116. 4-CHLORO-3-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.24	4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 17691-19-9) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2117. 2-METHYL-5-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.23	2-Methyl-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 121-03-9) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2118. 6-AMINO-1,3-NAPHTHALENEDISULFONIC ACID, DISODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.45	6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt (CAS No. 50976-35-7) (provided for in subheading 2921.45.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2119. 2-AMINO-P-CRESOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.20	2-Amino-p-cresol (CAS No. 95-84-1) (provided for in subheading 2922.29.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2120. 6-BROMO-2,4-DINITROANILINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.43	6-Bromo-2,4-dinitroaniline (CAS No. 1817-73-8) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2121. 7-ACETYLAMINO-4-HYDROXY-2-NAPHTHALENE-SULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.29	7-Acetylamino-4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 42360-29-2) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2122. TANNIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.01	Tannic acid (CAS No. 1401-55-4) (provided for in subheading 3201.90.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2123. 2-AMINO-5-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.53	2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 30693-53-9) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2124. 2-AMINO-5-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONOAMMONIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.44	2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monoammonium salt (CAS No. 4346-51-4) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2125. 2-AMINO-5-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.54	2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 96-75-3) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2126. 3-(4,5-DIHYDRO-3-METHYL-5-OXO-1H-PYRAZOL-1-YL)BENZENESULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.33.19	3-(4,5-Dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 119-17-5) (provided for in subheading 2933.19.43)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2127. 4-BENZOYLAMINO-5-HYDROXY-2,7-NAPHTHA-LENEDISULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.65	4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid (CAS No. 117-46-4) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.75)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2128. 4-BENZOYLAMINO-5-HYDROXY-2,7-NAPHTHA-LENEDISULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.72	4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 79873-39-5) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2129. PIGMENT YELLOW 154.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.18	Pigment Yellow 154 (CAS No. 068134-22-5) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2002	”.
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SEC. 2130. PIGMENT YELLOW 175.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.19	Pigment Yellow 175 (CAS No. 035636-63-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60) to be used in the coloring of motor vehicles and tractors	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2002	”.
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SEC. 2131. PIGMENT RED 187.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following heading:

“	9902.32.22	Pigment Red 187 (CAS No. 59487-23-9) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2002	”.
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SEC. 2132. 2,6-DIMETHYL-M-DIOXAN-4-OL ACETATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.94	2,6-Dimethyl-m-dioxan-4-ol acetate (CAS No. 000828-00-2) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2133. B-BROMO-B-NITROSTYRENE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.92	β-Bromo-β-nitrostyrene (CAS No. 7166-19-0) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2134. TEXTILE MACHINERY.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.84.43	Ink-jet textile printing machinery (provided for in subheading 8443.51.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2135. DELTAMETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.18	(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R,3R)-3-(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (deltamethrin) in bulk or in forms or packings for retail sale (CAS No. 52918-63-5) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30 or 3808.10.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2136. DICLOFOP-METHYL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking heading 9902.30.16 and inserting the following:

“	9902.30.16	Methyl 2-[4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenoxy] propionate (diclofop-methyl) in bulk or in forms or packages for retail sale containing no other pesticide products (CAS No. 51338-27-3) (provided for in subheading 2918.90.20 or 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2137. RESMETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.29	([5-(Phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl] methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl) cyclopropanecarboxylate (resmethrin) (CAS No. 10453-86-8) (provided for in subheading 2932.19.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2138. N-PHENYL-N-1,2,3-THIADIAZOL-5-YLUREA.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking heading 9902.30.17 and inserting the following:

“	9902.30.17	N-phenyl-N-1,2,3-thiadiazol-5-ylurea (thidiazuron) in bulk or in forms or packages for retail sale (CAS No. 51707-55-2) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.15 or 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2139. (1R,3S)3[(1RS)(1',2',2',2'-TETRABROMOETHYL)]-2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLIC ACID, (S)-A-CYANO-3-PHENOXYBENZYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.19	(1R,3S)3[(1RS)(1',2',2',2'-Tetrabromoethyl)]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid, (S)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl ester in bulk or in forms or packages for retail sale (CAS No. 66841-25-6) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30 or 3808.10.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2140. PIGMENT RED 177.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.30.58	Pigment Red 177 (CAS No. 4051-63-2) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04) ..	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2141. TEXTILE PRINTING MACHINERY.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.84.20	Textile printing machinery (provided for in subheading 8443.59.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2142. SUBSTRATES OF SYNTHETIC QUARTZ OR SYNTHETIC FUSED SILICA.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.70.06	Substrates of synthetic quartz or synthetic fused silica imported in bulk or in forms or packages for retail sale (provided for in subheading 7006.00.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2143. 2-METHYL-4,6-BIS[(OCTYLTHIO)METHYL]PHENOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.14	2-Methyl-4,6-bis[(octylthio)-methyl]phenol (CAS No. 110553-27-0) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2144. 2-METHYL-4,6-BIS[(OCTYLTHIO)METHYL]PHENOL; EPOXIDIZED TRIGLYCERIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.38.12	2-Methyl-4, 6-bis[(octylthio) methyl]phenol; epoxidized triglyceride (provided for in subheading 3812.30.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2145. 4-[[4,6-BIS(OCTYLTHIO)-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL]AMINO]-2,6-BIS(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)PHENOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.30	4-[[4,6-Bis(octylthio)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol (CAS No. 991-84-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2146. (2-BENZOTHAZOLYLTHIO)BUTANEDIOIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.31	(2-Benzothiazolylthio)butane-dioic acid (CAS No. 95154-01-1) (provided for in subheading 2934.20.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2147. CALCIUM BIS[MONOETHYL(3,5-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXYBENZYL) PHOSPHONATE].

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.16	Calcium bis[monoethyl(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl) phosphonate] (CAS No. 65140-91-2) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2148. 4-METHYL-γ-OXO-BENZENE BUTANOIC ACID COMPOUNDED WITH 4-ETHYLMORPHOLINE (2:1).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.38.26	4-Methyl-γ-oxo-benzenebutanoic acid compounded with 4-ethylmorpholine (2:1) (CAS No. 171054-89-0) (provided for in subheading 3824.90.28)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2149. WEAVING MACHINES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.84.46	Weaving machines (looms), shuttleless type, for weaving fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm but not exceeding 4.9 m (provided for in subheading 8446.30.50), entered without off-loom or large loom take-ups, drop wires, heddles, reeds, harness frames, or beams	3.3%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2150. CERTAIN WEAVING MACHINES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.84.10	Power weaving machines (looms), shuttle type, for weaving fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm but not exceeding 4.9m (provided for in subheading 8446.21.50), if entered without off-loom or large loom take-ups, drop wires, heddles, reeds, harness frames or beams	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2151. DENT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking heading 9902.32.12 and inserting the following:

“	9902.32.12	N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine (DEMT) (CAS No. 91-67-8) (provided for in subheading 2921.43.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2152. BENZENEPROPANAL, 4-(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-ALPHA-METHYL-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.57	Benzenepropanal, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-alpha-methyl- (CAS No. 80-54-6) (provided for in subheading 2912.29.60)	6%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2153. 2H-3,1-BENZOXAZIN-2-ONE, 6-CHLORO-4-(CYCLO-PROPYLETHYNYL)-1,4-DIHYDRO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.56	2H-3,1-Benzoxazin-2-one, 6-chloro-4-(cyclopropylethynyl)-1,4-dihydro-4-(trifluoromethyl)- (CAS No. 154598-52-4) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2154. TEBUFENOZIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.32	N-tert-Butyl-N'-(4-ethylbenzoyl)-3,5-Dimethylbenzoylhydrazide (Tebufenozide) (CAS No. 112410-23-8) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2155. HALOFENOZIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.36	Benzoic acid, 4-chloro-2-benzoyl-2-(1,1-dimethylethyl) hydrazide (Halofenozide) (CAS No. 112226-61-6) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2156. CERTAIN ORGANIC PIGMENTS AND DYES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.07	Organic luminescent pigments and dyes for security applications excluding daylight fluorescent pigments and dyes (provided for in subheading 3204.90.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2157. 4-HEXYLRESORCINOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.07	4-Hexylresorcinol (CAS No. 136-77-6) (provided for in subheading 2907.29.90) ..	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2158. CERTAIN SENSITIZING DYES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.37	Polymethine photo-sensitizing dyes (provided for in subheadings 2933.19.30, 2933.19.90, 2933.90.24, 2934.10.90, 2934.20.40, 2934.90.20, and 2934.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2159. SKATING BOOTS FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IN-LINE ROLLER SKATES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.64.05	Boots for use in the manufacture of in-line roller skates (provided for in subheadings 6402.19.90, 6403.19.40, 6403.19.70, and 6404.11.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2160. DIBUTYLNAPHTHALENESULFONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.34.02	Surface active preparation containing 30 percent or more by weight of dibutyl naphthalenesulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS No. 25638-17-9) (provided for in subheading 3402.90.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2161. O-(6-CHLORO-3-PHENYL-4-PYRIDAZINYL)-S-OCTYL CARBONOTHIOATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.38.08	O-(6-Chloro-3-phenyl-4-pyridazinyl)-S-octyl-carbonothioate (CAS No. 55512-33-9) (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2162. 4-CYCLOPROPYL-6-METHYL-2-PHENYLAMINOPYRIMIDINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.50	4-Cyclopropyl-6-methyl-2-phenylaminopyrimidine (CAS No. 121552-61-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2163. O,O-DIMETHYL-S-[5-METHOXY-2-OXO-1,3,4-THIADIAZOL-3(2H)-YL-METHYL]DITHIOPHOSPHATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.51	O,O-Dimethyl-S-[5-methoxy-2-oxo-1,3,4-thiadiazol-3(2H)-yl-methyl]dithiophosphate (CAS No. 950-37-8) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2164. ETHYL [2-(4-PHENOXY-PHENOXY) ETHYL] CARBAMATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.52	Ethyl [2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy)-ethyl]carbamate (CAS No. 79127-80-3) (provided for in subheading 2924.10.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2165. [(2S,4R)/(2R,4S)]/[(2R,4R)/(2S,4S)]-1-[2-[4-(4-CHLORO-PHENOXY)-2-CHLOROPHENYL]-4-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-YLMETHYL]-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOLE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.74	[(2S,4R)/(2R,4S)]/[(2R,4R)/(2S,4S)]-1-[2-[4-(4-Chloro-phenoxy)-2-chlorophenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl-methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (CAS No. 119446-68-3) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.12)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2166. 2,4-DICHLORO-3,5-DINITROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.12	2,4-Dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzotrifluoride (CAS No. 29091-09-6) (provided for in subheading 2910.90.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2167. 2-CHLORO-N-[2,6-DINITRO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL) PHENYL]-N-ETHYL-6-FLUOROBENZENEMETHANAMINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.15	2-Chloro-N-[2,6-dinitro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-N-ethyl-6-fluorobenzenemethanamine (CAS No. 62924-70-3) (provided for in subheading 2921.49.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2168. CHLOROACETONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.11	Chloroacetone (CAS No. 78-95-5) (provided for in subheading 2914.19.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2169. ACETIC ACID, [(5-CHLORO-8-QUINOLINYL)OXY]-, 1-METHYLHEXYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.60	Acetic acid, [(5-chloro-8-quinolinyloxy)-, 1-methylhexyl ester (CAS No. 99607-70-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.40.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2170. PROPANOIC ACID, 2-[4-[(5-CHLORO-3-FLUORO-2-PYRIDINYL)OXY]PHENOXY]-, 2-PROPYNYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.19	Propanoic acid, 2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyloxy]phenoxy]-, 2-propynyl ester (CAS No. 105512-06-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2171. MUCOCHLORIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.18	Mucochloric acid (CAS No. 87-56-9) (provided for in subheading 2918.30.90) ...	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2172. CERTAIN ROCKET ENGINES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.84.12	Dual thrust chamber rocket engines each having a maximum static sea level thrust exceeding 3,550 kN and nozzle exit diameter exceeding 127 cm (provided for in subheading 8412.10.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2173. PIGMENT RED 144.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.11	Pigment Red 144 (CAS No. 5280-78-4) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04) ..	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2174. (S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-AMINO-4,6,7,8-TETRAHYDRO-4-OXO-1H-PYRIMIDO[5,4-B] [1,4]THIAZIN-6-YL)ETHYL]-2-THIENYL]CARBONYL]-L-GLUTAMIC ACID, DIETHYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.33	(S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-Amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b] [1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-L-glutamic acid, diethyl ester (CAS No. 177575-19-8) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2175. 4-CHLOROPYRIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.34	4-Chloropyridine hydrochloride (CAS No. 7379-35-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2176. 4-PHENOXYPYRIDINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.35	4-Phenoxypyridine (CAS No. 4783-86-2) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2177. (3S)-2,2-DIMETHYL-3-THIOMORPHOLINE CARBOXYLIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.36	(3S)-2,2-Dimethyl-3-thiomorpholine carboxylic acid (CAS No. 84915-43-5) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90)	Free	No Change	No Change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2178. 2-AMINO-5-BROMO-6-METHYL-4-(1H)-QUINAZOLINONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.37	2-Amino-5-bromo-6-methyl-4-(1H)-quinazolinone (CAS No. 147149-89-1) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Free	No Change	No Change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2179. 2-AMINO-6-METHYL-5-(4-PYRIDINYLTIO)-4(1H)-QUINAZOLINONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.38	2-Amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinyldithio)-4(1H)-quinazolinone (CAS No. 147149-76-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Free	No Change	No Change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2180. (S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-AMINO-4,6,7,8-TETRAHYDRO-4-OXO-1H-PYRIMIDO[5,4-B][1,4]THIAZIN-6-YL)ETHYL]-2-THIENYL]CARBONYL]-L-GLUTAMIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.39	(S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-Amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-L-glutamic acid (CAS No. 177575-17-6) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2181. 2-AMINO-6-METHYL-5-(4-PYRIDINYLTIO)-4-(1H)-QUINAZOLINONE DIHYDROCHLORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.40	2-Amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinylothio)-4-(1H)-quinazolinone dihydrochloride (CAS No. 152946-68-4) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2182. 3-(ACETYLOXY)-2-METHYLBENZOIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.41	3-(Acetyloxy)-2-methylbenzoic acid (CAS No. 168899-58-9) (provided for in subheading 2918.29.65)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2183. [R-(R*,R*)]-1,2,3,4-BUTANETETROL-1,4-DIMETH- ANESULFONATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.32.42	[R-(R*,R*)]-1,2,3,4-Butanetetrol-1,4-dimethanesulfonate (CAS No. 1947-62-2) (provided for in subheading 2905.49.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2184. 9-[2-[[BIS[(PIVALOYLOXY) METHOXY]PHOS- PHINYL]METHOXY] ETHYL]ADENINE (ALSO KNOWN AS ADEFOVIR DIPIVOXIL).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.01	9-[2-[[Bis[(pivaloyloxy)-methoxy]phosphinyl]- methoxy] ethyl]adenine (also known as Adefovir Dipivoxil) (CAS No. 142340-99-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2185. 9-[2-(R)-[[BIS[(ISOPROPOXYCARBONYL)OXY- METHOXY]-PHOSPHINOYL]METHOXY]-PROPYL]ADENINE FUMARATE (1:1).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.02	9-[2-(R)-[[Bis[(isopropoxy-carbonyl)oxymethoxy]-phosphinoyl]methoxy]-propyl]adenine fumarate (1:1) (CAS No. 202138-50-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2186. (R)-9-(2-PHOSPHONOMETHOXYPROPYL)ADE- NINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.03	(R)-9-(2-Phosphonometoxypropyl)adenine (CAS No. 147127-20-6) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2187. (R)-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-ONE, 4-METHYL-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.04	(R)-1,3-Dioxolan-2-one, 4-methyl- (CAS No. 16606-55-6) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2188. 9-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)ADENINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.05	9-(2-Hydroxyethyl)adenine (CAS No. 707-99-3) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2189. (R)-9H-PURINE-9-ETHANOL, 6-AMINO-A-METHYL-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.06	(R)-9H-Purine-9-ethanol, 6-amino- α -methyl- (CAS No. 14047-28-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2190. CHLOROMETHYL-2-PROPYL CARBONATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.07	Chloromethyl-2-propyl carbonate (CAS No. 35180-01-9) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2191. (R)-1,2-PROPANEDIOL, 3-CHLORO-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.33.08	(R)-1,2-Propanediol, 3-chloro- (CAS No. 57090-45-6) (provided for in subheading 2905.50.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2192. OXIRANE, (S)-((TRIPHENYLMETHOXY)METHYL)-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.33.09	Oxirane, (S)-((triphenylmethoxy)methyl)- (CAS No. 129940-50-7) (provided for in subheading 2910.90.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2193. CHLOROMETHYL PIVALATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.33.10	Chloromethyl pivalate (CAS No. 18997-19-8) (provided for in subheading 2915.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2194. DIETHYL (((P-TOLUENESULFONYL)OXY)-METHYL)PHOSPHONATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.33.11	Diethyl methylphosphonate ((p-toluenesulfonyl)oxy)- (CAS No. 31618-90-3) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2195. BETA HYDROXYALKYLAMIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.38.25	N,N,N',N'-Tetrakis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-hexane diamide (beta hydroxyalkylamide) (CAS No. 6334-25-4) (provided for in subheading 3824.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2196. GRILAMID TR90.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.12	Dodecanedioic acid, polymer with 4,4'-methylenebis (2-methylcyclohexanamine) (CAS No. 163800-66-6) (provided for in subheading 3908.90.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2197. IN-W4280.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.51	2,4-Dichloro-5-hydroxy-phenylhydrazine (CAS No. 39807-21-1) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2198. KL540.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.54	Methyl 4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl-N- (chlorocarbonyl) carbamate (CAS No. 173903-15-6) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2199. METHYL THIOLYCOLATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.55	Methyl thioglycolate (CAS No. 2365-48-2) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2200. DPX-E6758.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.33.59	Phenyl (4,6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-2-yl) carbamate (CAS No. 89392-03-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2201. ETHYLENE, TETRAFLUORO COPOLYMER WITH ETHYLENE (ETFE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.68	Ethylene-tetrafluoro ethylene copolymer (ETFE) (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	3.3%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2202. 3-MERCAPTO-D-VALINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.66	3-Mercapto-D-valine (CAS No. 52-67-5) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2203. P-ETHYLPHENOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.31.21	p-Ethylphenol (CAS No. 123-07-9) (provided for in subheading 2907.19.20) ...	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2204. PANTERA.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.29.09	(+/-)- Tetrahydrofurfuryl (R)-2[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yloxy)phenoxy]propanoate (CAS No. 119738-06-6) (provided for in subheading 2909.30.40) and any mixtures containing such compound (provided for in subheading 3808.30) ...	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2205. P-NITROBENZOIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.70	p-Nitrobenzoic acid (CAS No. 62-23-7) (provided for in subheading 2916.39.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2206. P-TOLUENESULFONAMIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.95	p-Toluenesulfonamide (CAS No. 70-55-3) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2207. POLYMERS OF TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE, HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE, AND VINYLIDENE FLUORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.04	Polymers of tetrafluoroethylene (provided for in subheading 3904.61.00), hexafluoropropylene and vinylidene fluoride (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2208. METHYL 2-[[[4-(DIMETHYLAMINO)-6-(2,2,2-TRIFLUOROETHOXY)-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL]AMINO]-CARBONYL]AMINO]SULFONYL]-3-METHYL-BENZOATE (TRIFLUSULFURON METHYL).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.38.11	Methyl 2-[[[4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]carbonyl]-amino]sulfonyl]-3-methylbenzoate (triflusulfuron methyl) in mixture with application adjuvants. (CAS No. 128535-15-7) (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2209. CERTAIN MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new headings:

“	9902.84.79	Calendaring or other rolling machines for rubber to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8420.10.90, 8420.91.90 or 8420.99.90) and material holding devices or similar attachments thereto	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
	9902.84.81	Shearing machines to be used to cut metallic tissue for use in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8462.31.00 or subheading 8466.94.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.

9902.84.83	Machine tools for working wire of iron or steel to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8463.30.00 or 8466.94.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.
9902.84.85	Extruders to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8477.20.00 or 8477.90.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.
9902.84.87	Machinery for molding, retreading, or otherwise forming uncured, unvulcanized rubber to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8477.51.00 or 8477.90.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.
9902.84.89	Sector mold press machines to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8477.51.00 or subheading 8477.90.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.
9902.84.91	Sawing machines to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8465.91.00 or subheading 8466.92.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2210. TEXTURED ROLLED GLASS SHEETS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by striking heading 9902.70.03 and inserting the following:

9902.70.03	Rolled glass in sheets, yellow-green in color, not finished or edged-worked, textured on one surface, suitable for incorporation in cooking stoves, ranges, or ovens described in subheadings 8516.60.40 (provided for in subheading 7003.12.00 or 7003.19.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.
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SEC. 2211. CERTAIN HIV DRUG SUBSTANCES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new headings:

9902.32.43	(S)-N-tert-Butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-isoquinoline carboxamide hydrochloride salt (CAS No. 149057-17-0)(provided for in subheading 2933.40.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 6/30/99	
9902.32.44	(S)-N-tert-Butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-isoquinoline carboxamide sulfate salt (CAS No. 186537-30-4)(provided for in subheading 2933.40.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 6/30/99	
9902.32.45	(3S)-1,2,3,4-Tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (CAS No. 74163-81-8)(provided for in subheading 2933.40.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 6/30/99	''.

SEC. 2212. RIMSULFURON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.60	N-[(4,6-Dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino] carbonyl-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide (CAS No. 122931-48-0) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.75)	7.3%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/99	''.
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(b) RATE ADJUSTMENT FOR 2000.—Heading 9902.33.60, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

(1) by striking “7.3%” and inserting “Free”; and

(2) by striking “12/31/99” and inserting “12/31/2000”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE FOR ADJUSTMENT.—The amendments made by subsection (b) apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after December 31, 1999.

SEC. 2213. CARBAMIC ACID (V-9069).

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.61	((3-((Dimethylamino)carbonyl)-2-pyridinyl)sulfonyl) carbamic acid, phenyl ester (CAS No. 112006-94-7) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.75)	8.3%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/99	''.
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(b) RATE ADJUSTMENT FOR 2000.—Heading 9902.33.61, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

(1) by striking “8.3%” and inserting “7.6%”; and

(2) by striking "12/31/99" and inserting "12/31/2000".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE FOR ADJUSTMENT.—The amendments made by subsection (b) apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after December 31, 1999.

SEC. 2214. DPX-E9260.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.63	3-(Ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide (CAS No. 117671-01-9) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.75)	6%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/99	..
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(b) RATE ADJUSTMENT FOR 2000.—Heading 9902.33.63, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

(1) by striking "6%" and inserting "5.3%"; and

(2) by striking "12/31/99" and inserting "12/31/2000".

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE FOR ADJUSTMENT.—The amendments made by subsection (b) apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after December 31, 1999.

SEC. 2215. ZIRAM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.38.28	Ziram (provided for in subheading 3808.20.28)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2216. FERROBORON.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.72.02	Ferroboron to be used for manufacturing amorphous metal strip (provided for in subheading 7202.99.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2217. ACETIC ACID, [[2-CHLORO-4-FLUORO-5-[(TETRA- HYDRO-3-OXO-1H,3H-[1,3,4]THIADIAZOLO[3,4-A]PYRIDAZIN-1-YLIDENE)AMINO]PHENYL]- THIO], METHYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.66	Acetic acid, [[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[(tetrahydro-3-oxo-1H,3H-[1,3,4]thiadiazolo- [3,4-a]pyridazin-1-ylidene)amino]phenyl]thio]-, methyl ester (CAS No. 117337-19-6) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2218. PENTYL[2-CHLORO-5-(CYCLOHEX-1-ENE-1,2-DI- CARBOXIMIDO)-4-FLUOROPHENOXY]ACETATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.66	Pentyl[2-chloro-5-(cyclohex-1-ene-1,2-dicarboximido)-4-fluorophenoxy]acetate (CAS No. 87546-18-7) (provided for in subheading 2925.19.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2219. BENTAZON (3-ISOPROPYL)-1H-2,1,3-BENZO-THIADIAZIN-4(3H)-ONE-2,2-DIOXIDE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.29.67	Bentazon (3-Isopropyl)-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-one-2,2-dioxide (CAS No. 50723-80-3) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.11)	5.0%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2220. CERTAIN HIGH-PERFORMANCE LOUDSPEAKERS NOT MOUNTED IN THEIR ENCLOSURES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.85.20	Loudspeakers not mounted in their enclosures (provided for in subheading 8518.29.80), the foregoing which meet a performance standard of not more than 1.5 dB for the average level of 3 or more octave bands, when such loudspeakers are tested in a reverberant chamber	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2221. PARTS FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN HIGH-PERFORMANCE LOUDSPEAKERS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.85.21	Parts for use in the manufacture of loudspeakers of a type described in subheading 9902.85.20 (provided for in subheading 8518.90.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2222. 5-TERT-BUTYL-ISOPHTHALIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

9902.33.12	5-tert-Butyl-iso-phthalic acid (CAS No. 2359-09-3) (provided for in subheading 2917.39.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	..
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SEC. 2223. CERTAIN POLYMER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.39.07	A polymer of the following monomers: 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester (dimethyl terephthalate) (CAS No. 120-61-6); 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 5-sulfo-, 1,3-dimethyl ester, sodium salt (sodium dimethyl sulfoisophthalate) (CAS No. 3965-55-7); 1,2-ethanediol (ethylene glycol) (CAS No. 107-21-1); and 1,2-propanediol (propylene glycol) (CAS No. 57-55-6); with terminal units from 2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethanesulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS No. 53211-00-0) (provided for in subheading 3907.99.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2224. 2-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-3-ETHYL-2, 5-DIHYDRO-5-OXO-4-PYRIDAZINE CARBOXYLIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.33.16	2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-ethyl-2, 5-dihydro-5-oxo-4-pyridazine carboxylic acid, potassium salt (CAS No. 82697-71-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.90.79)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2225. PIGMENT RED 185.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following heading:

“	9902.32.26	Pigment Red 185 (CAS No. 51920-12-8) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2002	”.
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SEC. 2226. PIGMENT RED 208.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.27	Pigment Red 208 (CAS No. 31778-10-6) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2002	”.
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SEC. 2227. PIGMENT YELLOW 95.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.08	Pigment Yellow 95 (CAS No. 5280-80-8) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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SEC. 2228. PIGMENT YELLOW 93.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“	9902.32.13	Pigment Yellow 93 (CAS No. 5580-57-4) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	”.
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CHAPTER 3—EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 2301. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) and in this subtitle, the amendments made by this subtitle apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) RELIQUIDATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, upon proper written request filed with the Customs Service not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, any entry of an article described in heading 9902.32.18, 9902.32.19, 9902.32.22, 9902.32.26, or 9902.32.27 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by sections 2129, 2130, 2131, 2225, and 2226, respectively) that was made—

(A) after December 31, 1996, and

(B) before the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act,

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such entry occurred after the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) REQUIREMENTS FOR REQUEST.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the request shall contain sufficient information to enable the Customs Service to—

(A) locate the entry relevant to the request, or

(B) if the entry cannot be located, reconstruct the entry.

Subtitle B—Other Trade Provisions

SEC. 2401. EXTENSION OF UNITED STATES INSULAR POSSESSION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The additional U.S. notes to chapter 71 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States are amended by adding at the end the following new note:

“3.(a) Notwithstanding any provision in additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91, any article of

jewelry provided for in heading 7113 which is the product of the Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa (including any such article which contains any foreign component) shall be eligible for the benefits provided in paragraph (h) of additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91, subject to the provisions and limitations of that note and of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this note.

“(b) Nothing in this note shall result in an increase or a decrease in the aggregate amount referred to in paragraph (h)(iii) of, or the quantitative limitation otherwise established pursuant to the requirements of, additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91.

“(c) Nothing in this note shall be construed to permit a reduction in the amount available to watch producers under paragraph (h)(iv) of additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91.

“(d) The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior shall issue such regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this note and additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91, as the Secretaries determine necessary to carry out their respective duties under this note. Such regulations shall not be inconsistent with substantial transformation requirements but may define the circumstances under which articles of jewelry shall be deemed to be ‘units’ for purposes of the benefits, provisions, and limitations of additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91.

“(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the 2-year period beginning 45 days after the date of enactment of this note, any article of jewelry provided for in heading 7113 that is assembled in the Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa shall be treated as a product of the Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa for purposes of this note and General Note 3(a)(iv) of this Schedule.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—General Note 3(a)(iv)(A) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of

the United States is amended by inserting “and additional U.S. note 3(e) of chapter 71,” after “Tax Reform Act of 1986.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section take effect 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2402. TARIFF TREATMENT FOR CERTAIN COMPONENTS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—U.S. note 6 of subchapter X of chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended in subdivision (a) by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The term ‘instruments and apparatus’ under subheading 9810.00.60 includes separable components of an instrument or apparatus listed in this subdivision that are imported for assembly in the United States in such instrument or apparatus where the instrument or apparatus, due to its size, cannot be feasibly imported in its assembled state.”.

(b) APPLICATION OF DOMESTIC EQUIVALENCY TEST TO COMPONENTS.—U.S. note 6 of subchapter X of chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(1) by redesignating subdivisions (d) through (f) as subdivisions (e) through (g), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subdivision (c) the following:

“(d)(i) If the Secretary of Commerce determines under this U.S. note that an instrument or apparatus is being manufactured in the United States that is of equivalent scientific value to a foreign-origin instrument or apparatus for which application is made (but which, due to its size, cannot be feasibly imported in its assembled state), the Secretary shall report the findings to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the applicant institution, and all components of such foreign-origin instrument or apparatus shall remain dutiable.

“(ii) If the Secretary of Commerce determines that the instrument or apparatus for which application is made is not being manufactured in the United States, the Secretary is authorized to determine further whether any component of such instrument or apparatus of a type that may be purchased, obtained, or imported separately is being manufactured in the United States and shall report the findings to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the applicant institution, and any component found to be domestically available shall remain dutiable.

“(iii) Any decision by the Secretary of the Treasury which allows for duty-free entry of a component of an instrument or apparatus which, due to its size cannot be feasibly imported in its assembled state, shall be effective for a specified maximum period, to be determined in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, taking into account both the scientific needs of the importing institution and the potential for development of comparable domestic manufacturing capacity.”.

(c) MODIFICATIONS OF REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce shall make such modifications to their joint regulations as are necessary to carry out the amendments made by this section.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect beginning 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2403. LIQUIDATION OR RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN ENTRIES.

(a) LIQUIDATION OR RELIQUIDATION OF ENTRIES.—Notwithstanding sections 514 and 520 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514 and 1520), or any other provision of law, the United States Customs Service shall, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, liquidate or reliquidate those entries made at Los Angeles, California, and New Orleans, Louisiana, which are listed in subsection (c), in accordance with the final decision of the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce for shipments entered between October 1, 1984, and December 14, 1987 (case number A-274-001).

(b) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation of an entry under subsection (a) shall be paid by the Customs Service within 90 days after such liquidation or reliquidation.

(c) ENTRY LIST.—The entries referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

Entry number	Date of entry	Port
322 00298563	12/11/86	Los Angeles, California
322 00300567	12/11/86	Los Angeles, California
86-2909242	9/2/86	New Orleans, Louisiana
87-05457388	1/9/87	New Orleans, Louisiana

SEC. 2404. DRAWDRAW AND REFUND ON PACKAGING MATERIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 313(q) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1313(q)) is further amended—

(1) by striking “Packaging material” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Packaging material”;

(2) by moving the remaining text 2 ems to the right; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY.—Packaging material produced in the United States, which is used by the manufacturer or any other person on or for articles which are exported or destroyed under subsection (a) or (b), shall be eligible under such subsection for refund, as drawback, of 99 percent of any duty, tax, or fee imposed on the importation of such material used to manufacture or produce the packaging material.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2405. INCLUSION OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTATION DATA FROM FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES UNDER THE NATIONAL CUSTOMS AUTOMATION PROGRAM.

Section 411 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1411) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES.—Not later than January 1, 2000, the Secretary shall provide for the inclusion of commercial importation data from foreign-trade zones under the Program.”.

SEC. 2406. LARGE YACHTS IMPORTED FOR SALE AT UNITED STATES BOAT SHOWS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 484a the following:

“SEC. 484b. DEFERRAL OF DUTY ON LARGE YACHTS IMPORTED FOR SALE AT UNITED STATES BOAT SHOWS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any vessel meeting the definition of a large yacht as provided in subsection (b) and which is otherwise dutiable may be imported without the payment of duty if imported with the intention to offer for sale at a boat show in the United States. Payment of duty shall be deferred, in accordance with this section, until such large yacht is sold.

“(b) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term ‘large yacht’ means a vessel that exceeds 79 feet in length, is used primarily for recreation or pleasure, and has been previously sold by a manufacturer or dealer to a retail consumer.

“(c) DEFERRAL OF DUTY.—At the time of importation of any large yacht, if such large yacht is imported for sale at a boat show in the United States and is otherwise dutiable, duties shall not be assessed and collected if the importer of record—

“(1) certifies to the Customs Service that the large yacht is imported pursuant to this section for sale at a boat show in the United States; and

“(2) posts a bond, which shall have a duration of 6 months after the date of importation, in an amount equal to twice the amount of duty on the large yacht that would otherwise be imposed under subheading 8903.91.00 or 8903.92.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

“(d) PROCEDURES UPON SALE.—

“(1) DEPOSIT OF DUTY.—If any large yacht (which has been imported for sale at a boat show in the United States with the deferral of duties as provided in this section) is sold within the 6-month period after importation—

“(A) entry shall be completed and duty (calculated at the applicable rates provided for under subheading 8903.91.00 or 8903.92.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and based upon the value of the large yacht at the time of importation) shall be deposited with the Customs Service; and

“(B) the bond posted as required by subsection (c)(2) shall be returned to the importer.

“(e) PROCEDURES UPON EXPIRATION OF BOND PERIOD.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the large yacht entered with deferral of duties is neither sold nor exported within the 6-month period after importation—

“(A) entry shall be completed and duty (calculated at the applicable rates provided for under subheading 8903.91.00 or 8903.92.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and based upon the value of the large yacht at the time of importation) shall be deposited with the Customs Service; and

“(B) the bond posted as required by subsection (c)(2) shall be returned to the importer.

“(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—No extensions of the bond period shall be allowed. Any large yacht exported in compliance with the bond period may not be reentered for purposes

of sale at a boat show in the United States (in order to receive duty deferral benefits) for a period of 3 months after such exportation.

“(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to any large yacht imported into the United States after the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2407. REVIEW OF PROTESTS AGAINST DECISIONS OF CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Section 515(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1515(a)) is amended by inserting after the third sentence the following: “Within 30 days from the date an application for further review is filed, the appropriate customs officer shall allow or deny the application and, if allowed, the protest shall be forwarded to the customs officer who will be conducting the further review.”.

SEC. 2408. ENTRIES OF NAFTA-ORIGIN GOODS.

(a) REFUND OF MERCHANDISE PROCESSING FEES.—Section 520(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1520(d)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting “(including any merchandise processing fees)” after “excess duties”.

(b) PROTEST AGAINST DECISION OF CUSTOMS SERVICE RELATING TO NAFTA CLAIMS.—Section 514(a)(7) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 1514(a)(7)) is amended by striking “section 520(c)” and inserting “subsection (c) or (d) of section 520”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2409. TREATMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL MERCHANDISE HELD AT CUSTOMS-APPROVED STORAGE ROOMS.

Section 557(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1557(a)(1)) is amended in the first sentence by inserting “(including international travel merchandise)” after “Any merchandise subject to duty”.

SEC. 2410. EXCEPTION TO 5-YEAR REVIEWS OF COUNTERVAILING DUTY OR ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ORDERS.

Section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7) EXCLUSIONS FROM COMPUTATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), there shall be excluded from the computation of the 5-year period described in paragraph (1) and the periods described in paragraph (6) any period during which the importation of the subject merchandise is prohibited on account of the imposition, under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act or other provision of law, of sanctions by the United States against the country in which the subject merchandise originates.

“(B) APPLICATION OF EXCLUSION.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply only with respect to subject merchandise which originates in a country that is not a WTO member.”.

SEC. 2411. WATER RESISTANT WOOL TROUSERS.

Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the Customs Service within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, any entry or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption—

(1) that was made after December 31, 1988, and before January 1, 1995; and

(2) that would have been classifiable under subheading 6203.41.05 or 6204.61.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and would have had a lower rate of duty, if such entry or withdrawal had been made on January 1, 1995, shall be liquidated or reliquidated as if such entry or withdrawal had been made on January 1, 1995.

SEC. 2412. REIMPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 98 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“ 9801.00.26	Articles, previously imported, with respect to which the duty was paid upon such previous importation, if (1) exported within 3 years after the date of such previous importation, (2) sold for exportation and exported to individuals for personal use, (3) reimported without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means while abroad, (4) reimported as personal returns from those individuals, whether or not consolidated with other personal returns prior to reimportation, and (5) reimported by or for the account of the person who exported them from the United States within 1 year of such exportation	Free	Free	”.
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(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to goods described in heading 9801.00.26 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by subsection (a)) that are reimported into the United States on or after the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2413. TREATMENT OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PARTICIPANTS IN CERTAIN WORLD ATHLETIC EVENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

“ 9902.98.08	Any of the following articles not intended for sale or distribution to the public: personal effects of aliens who are participants in, officials of, or accredited members of delegations to, the 1999 International Special Olympics, the 1999 Women's World Cup Soccer, the 2001 International Special Olympics, the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympics, and the 2002 Winter Paralympic Games, and of persons who are immediate family members of or servants to any of the foregoing persons; equipment and materials imported in connection with the foregoing events by or on behalf of the foregoing persons or the organizing committees of such events; articles to be used in exhibitions depicting the culture of a country participating in any such event; and, if consistent with the foregoing, such other articles as the Secretary of Treasury may allow	Free	No change	Free	On or before 12/31/2002	”.
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(b) TAXES AND FEES NOT TO APPLY.—The articles described in heading 9902.98.08 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by subsection (a)) shall be free of taxes and fees which may be otherwise applicable.

(c) NO EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS INSPECTIONS.—The articles described in heading 9902.98.08 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by subsection (a)) shall not be free or otherwise exempt or excluded from routine or other inspections as may be required by the Customs Service.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by this section applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) RELIQUIDATION.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, upon a request filed with the Customs Service on or before the 90th day after the date of enactment of this Act, any entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of any article described in subheading 9902.98.08 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by subsection (a)) that was made—

(A) after May 15, 1999, and

(B) before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such entry or withdrawal occurred on the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2414. RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN ENTRIES OF THERMAL TRANSFER MULTIFUNCTION MACHINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law and subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the United States Customs Service shall, not later than 180 days after the receipt of the request described in subsection (b), liquidate or reliquidate each entry described in subsection (d) containing any merchandise which, at the time of the original liquidation, was classified under subheading 8517.21.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (relating to indirect electrostatic copiers) or subheading 9009.12.00 of such Schedule (relating to indirect electrostatic copiers), at the rate of duty that would have been applicable to such merchandise if the merchandise had been liquidated or reliquidated under subheading 8471.60.65 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of

the United States (relating to other automated data processing (ADP) thermal transfer printer units) on the date of entry.

(b) REQUESTS.—Reliquidation may be made under subsection (a) with respect to an entry described in subsection (d) only if a request therefor is filed with the Customs Service within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and the request contains sufficient information to enable the Customs Service to locate the entry or reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

(c) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation of an entry under subsection (a) shall be paid not later than 180 days after the date of such liquidation or reliquidation.

(d) AFFECTED ENTRIES.—The entries referred to in subsection (a), filed at the port of Los Angeles, are as follows:

Date of entry	Entry number	Liquidation date
01/17/97	112-9638417-3	02/21/97
01/10/97	112-9637684-9	03/07/97
01/03/97	112-9636723-6	04/18/97
01/10/97	112-9637686-4	03/07/97
02/21/97	112-9642157-9	09/12/97
02/14/97	112-9641619-9	06/06/97
02/14/97	112-9641693-4	06/06/97
02/21/97	112-9642156-1	09/12/97
02/28/97	112-9643326-9	09/12/97
03/18/97	112-9645336-6	09/19/97
03/21/97	112-9645682-3	09/19/97
03/21/97	112-9645681-5	09/19/97
03/21/97	112-9645698-9	09/19/97
03/14/97	112-9645026-3	09/19/97
03/14/97	112-9645041-2	09/19/97
03/20/97	112-9646075-9	09/19/97
04/04/97	112-9647309-1	09/19/97
04/04/97	112-9647312-5	09/19/97
04/04/97	112-9647316-6	09/19/97
04/11/97	112-9300151-5	10/31/97
04/11/97	112-9300287-7	09/26/97
04/11/97	112-9300308-1	02/20/98
04/10/97	112-9300356-0	09/26/97
04/16/97	112-9301387-4	09/26/97
04/22/97	112-9301602-6	09/26/97
04/18/97	112-9301627-3	09/26/97
04/25/97	112-9301615-8	09/26/97
04/25/97	112-9302445-9	10/31/97
04/25/97	112-9302298-2	09/26/97
04/04/97	112-9302371-7	09/26/97

Date of entry	Entry number	Liquidation date
05/30/97	112-9306718-5	09/26/97
05/19/97	112-9304958-9	09/26/97
05/16/97	112-9305030-6	09/26/97
05/09/97	112-9303707-1	09/26/97
05/31/97	112-9306470-3	09/26/97
05/02/97	112-9302717-1	09/19/97
06/20/97	112-9308793-6	09/26/97

SEC. 2415. RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN DRAWBACK ENTRIES AND REFUND OF DRAWBACK PAYMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, the Customs Service shall, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, liquidate or reliquidate the entries described in subsection (b) and any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation shall be refunded with interest, subject to the provisions of Treasury Decision 86-126(M) and Customs Service Ruling No. 224697, dated November 17, 1994.

(b) ENTRIES DESCRIBED.—The entries described in this subsection are the following:

Entry number:	Date of entry:
855218319	July 18, 1985
855218429	August 15, 1985
855218649	September 13, 1985
866000134	October 4, 1985
866000257	November 14, 1985
866000299	December 9, 1985
866000451	January 14, 1986
866001052	February 13, 1986
866001133	March 7, 1986
866001269	April 9, 1986
866001366	May 9, 1986
866001463	June 6, 1986
866001573	July 7, 1986
866001586	July 7, 1986
866001599	July 7, 1986
866001913	August 8, 1986
866002255	September 10, 1986
866002297	September 23, 1986
03200000010	October 3, 1986
03200000028	November 13, 1986
03200000036	November 26, 1986.

SEC. 2416. CLARIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL U.S. NOTE 4 TO CHAPTER 91 OF THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Additional U.S. note 4 of chapter 91 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended in the matter preceding subdivision (a), by striking the comma after "stamping" and inserting "(including by means of indelible ink).".

SEC. 2417. DUTY-FREE SALES ENTERPRISES.

Section 555(b)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1555(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; or"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(C) a port of entry, as established under section 1 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 434), or within 25 statute miles of a staffed port of entry if reasonable assurance can be provided that duty-free merchandise sold by the enterprise will be exported by individuals departing from the customs territory through an international airport located within the customs territory.".

SEC. 2418. CUSTOMS USER FEES.

(a) **ADDITIONAL PRECLEARANCE ACTIVITIES.**—Section 13031(f)(3)(A)(iii) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)(A)(iii)) is amended to read as follows:

"(iii) to the extent funds remain available after making reimbursements under clause (ii), in providing salaries for up to 50 full-time equivalent inspectional positions to provide preclearance services.".

(b) **COLLECTION OF FEES FOR PASSENGERS ABOARD COMMERCIAL VESSELS.**—Section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

"(5)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), for the arrival of each passenger aboard a commercial vessel or commercial aircraft from a place outside the United States (other than a place referred to in subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) of this section), \$5."

"(B) For the arrival of each passenger aboard a commercial vessel from a place referred to in subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) of this section, \$1.75"; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking "(A) No fee" and inserting "(A) Except as provided in subsection (a)(5)(B) of this section, no fee".

(c) **USE OF MERCHANDISE PROCESSING FEES FOR AUTOMATED COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS.**—Section 13031(f) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(6) Of the amounts collected in fiscal year 1999 under paragraphs (9) and (10) of subsection (a), \$50,000,000 shall be available to the Customs Service, subject to appropriations Acts, for automated commercial systems. Amounts made available under this paragraph shall remain available until expended.".

(d) **ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—Section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(k) **ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**—The Commissioner of Customs shall establish an advisory committee whose membership shall consist of representatives from the airline, cruise ship, and other transportation industries who may be subject to fees under subsection (a). The advisory committee shall not be subject to termination under section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The advisory committee shall meet on a periodic basis and shall advise the Commissioner on issues related to the performance of the inspectional services of the United States Customs Service. Such advice shall include, but not be limited to, such issues as the time periods during which such services should be performed, the proper number and deployment of inspection

officers, the level of fees, and the appropriateness of any proposed fee. The Commissioner shall give consideration to the views of the advisory committee in the exercise of his or her duties.".

(e) **NATIONAL CUSTOMS AUTOMATION TEST REGARDING RECONCILIATION.**—Section 505(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1505(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following: "For the period beginning on October 1, 1998, and ending on the date on which the 'Revised National Customs Automation Test Regarding Reconciliation' of the Customs Service is terminated, or October 1, 2000, whichever occurs earlier, the Secretary may prescribe an alternative mid-point interest accounting methodology, which may be employed by the importer, based upon aggregate data in lieu of accounting for such interest from each deposit data provided in this subsection.".

(f) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2419. DUTY DRAWBACK FOR METHYL TERTIARY-BUTYL ETHER ("MTBE").

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 313(p)(3)(A)(i)(I) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(3)(A)(i)(I)) is amended by striking "and 2902" and inserting "2902, and 2909.19.14".

(b) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendment made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act, and shall apply to drawback claims filed on and after such date.

SEC. 2420. SUBSTITUTION OF FINISHED PETROLEUM DERIVATIVES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 313(p)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(1)) is amended in the matter following subparagraph (C) by striking "the amount of the duties paid on, or attributable to, such qualified article shall be refunded as drawback to the drawback claimant." and inserting "drawback shall be allowed as described in paragraph (4).".

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—Section 313(p)(2) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), by striking "the qualified article" each place it appears and inserting "a qualified article"; and

(B) in clause (iv), by striking "an imported" and inserting "a"; and

(2) in subparagraph (G), by inserting "transferor," after "importer,".

(c) **QUALIFIED ARTICLE DEFINED, ETC.**—Section 313(p)(3) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i)(II), by striking "liquids, pastes, powders, granules, and flakes" and inserting "the primary forms provided under Note 6 to chapter 39 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States"; and

(B) in clause (ii)—

(i) in subclause (I) by striking "or" at the end;

(ii) in subclause (II) by striking the period and inserting "; or"; and

(iii) by adding after subclause (II) the following:

"(III) an article of the same kind and quality as described in subparagraph (B), or any combination thereof, that is transferred, as so certified in a certificate of delivery or certificate of manufacture and delivery in a quantity not greater than the quantity of articles purchased or exchanged.

The transferred merchandise described in subclause (III), regardless of its origin, so designated on the certificate of delivery or certificate of manufacture and delivery shall be the qualified article for purposes of this section. A party who issues a certificate of delivery, or certificate of manufacture and delivery, shall also certify to the Commissioner of Customs that it has not, and will not, issue such certificates for a quantity greater than the amount eligible for drawback and that appropriate records will be maintained to demonstrate that fact.".

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking "exported article" and inserting "article, including an imported, manufactured, substituted, or exported article,"; and

(3) in the first sentence of subparagraph (C), by striking "such article." and inserting "either the qualified article or the exported article.".

(d) **LIMITATION ON DRAWBACK.**—Section 313(p)(4)(B) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(4)(B)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: "had the claim qualified for drawback under subsection (j)".

(e) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the amendment made by section 632(a)(6) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act. For purposes of section 632(b) of that Act, the 3-year requirement set forth in section 313(r) of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall not apply to any drawback claim filed within 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act for which that 3-year period would have expired.

SEC. 2421. DUTY ON CERTAIN IMPORTATIONS OF MUESLIX CEREALS.

(a) **BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1996.**—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the Customs Service before the 90th day after the date of the enactment of this Act, any entry or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption made after December 31, 1991, and before January 1, 1996, of mueslix cereal, which was classified in subheading 2008.92.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and to which the column 1 special rate of duty applicable for goods of Canada applied—

(1) shall be liquidated or reliquidated as if the column one special rate of duty applicable for goods of Canada in subheading 1904.10.00 of such Schedule applied to such mueslix cereal at the time of such entry or withdrawal; and

(2) any excess duties paid as a result of such liquidation or reliquidation shall be refunded, including interest at the appropriate applicable rate.

(b) **AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1995.**—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the Customs Service before the 90th day after the date of the enactment of this Act, any entry or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption made after December 31, 1995, and before January 1, 1998, of mueslix cereal, which was classified in subheading 1904.20.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and to which the column 1 special rate of duty applicable for goods of special column rate applicable for Canada applied—

(1) shall be liquidated or reliquidated as if the column 1 special rate of duty applicable for goods of Canada in subheading 1904.10.00 of such Schedule applied to such mueslix cereal at the time of such entry or withdrawal; and

(2) any excess duties paid as a result of such liquidation or reliquidation shall be refunded, including interest at the appropriate applicable rate.

SEC. 2422. EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE ZONE NO. 143.

(a) **EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE ZONE.**—The Foreign Trade Zones Board shall expand Foreign Trade Zone No. 143 to include areas in the vicinity of the Chico Municipal Airport in accordance with the application submitted by the Sacramento-Yolo Port District of Sacramento, California, to the Board on March 11, 1997.

(b) **OTHER REQUIREMENTS NOT AFFECTED.**—The expansion of Foreign Trade Zone No. 143 under subsection (a) shall not relieve the Port of Sacramento of any requirement under the Foreign Trade Zones Act, or under regulations of the Foreign Trade Zones Board, relating to such expansion.

SEC. 2423. MARKING OF CERTAIN SILK PRODUCTS AND CONTAINERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), (j), and (k) as subsections (i), (j), (k), and (l), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection:

“(h) MARKING OF CERTAIN SILK PRODUCTS.—The marking requirements of subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply either to—

“(1) articles provided for in subheading 6214.10.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, as in effect on January 1, 1997; or

“(2) articles provided for in heading 5007 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States as in effect on January 1, 1997.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 304(j) of such Act, as redesignated by subsection (a)(1) of this section, is amended by striking “subsection (h)” and inserting “subsection (i)”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2424. EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT (NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT) TO THE PRODUCTS OF MONGOLIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that Mongolia—

(1) has received normal trade relations treatment since 1991 and has been found to be in full compliance with the freedom of emigration requirements under title IV of the Trade Act of 1974;

(2) has emerged from nearly 70 years of communism and dependence on the former Soviet Union, approving a new constitution in 1992 which has established a modern parliamentary democracy charged with guaranteeing fundamental human rights, freedom of expression, and an independent judiciary;

(3) has held 4 national elections under the new constitution, 2 presidential and 2 parliamentary, thereby solidifying the nation's transition to democracy;

(4) has undertaken significant market-based economic reforms, including privatization, the reduction of government subsidies, the elimination of most price controls and virtually all import tariffs, and the closing of insolvent banks;

(5) has concluded a bilateral trade treaty with the United States in 1991, and a bilateral investment treaty in 1994;

(6) has acceded to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, and extension of unconditional normal trade relations treatment to the products of Mongolia would enable the United States to avail itself of all rights under the World Trade Organization with respect to Mongolia; and

(7) has demonstrated a strong desire to build friendly relationships and to cooperate fully with the United States on trade matters.

(b) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974 TO MONGOLIA.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATIONS AND EXTENSIONS OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Mongolia; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Mongolia, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extension under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Mongolia, title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

SEC. 2425. ENHANCED CARGO INSPECTION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner of Customs is authorized to establish a pilot program for fiscal year 1999 to provide 24-hour cargo inspection service on a fee-for-service basis at an international airport described in subsection (b). The Commissioner may extend the pilot program for fiscal years after fiscal year 1999 if the Commissioner determines that the extension is warranted.

(b) AIRPORT DESCRIBED.—The international airport described in this subsection is a multimodal international airport that—

(1) is located near a seaport; and

(2) serviced more than 185,000 tons of air cargo in 1997.

SEC. 2426. PAYMENT OF EDUCATION COSTS OF DEPENDENTS OF CERTAIN CUSTOMS SERVICE PERSONNEL.

Notwithstanding section 2164 of title 10, United States Code, the Department of Defense shall permit the dependent children of deceased United States Customs Aviation Group Supervisor Pedro J. Rodriguez attending the Antilles Consolidated School System in Puerto Rico, to complete their primary and secondary education within this school system without cost to such children or any parent, relative, or guardian of such children. The United States Customs Service shall reimburse the Department of Defense for reasonable education expenses to cover these costs.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986**SEC. 3001. PROPERTY SUBJECT TO A LIABILITY TREATED IN SAME MANNER AS ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY.**

(a) REPEAL OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO A LIABILITY TEST.—

(1) SECTION 357.—Section 357(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to assumption of liability) is amended by striking “, or acquires from the taxpayer property subject to a liability”.

(2) SECTION 358.—Section 358(d)(1) of such Code (relating to assumption of liability) is amended by striking “or acquired from the taxpayer property subject to a liability”.

(3) SECTION 368.—

(A) Section 368(a)(1)(C) of such Code is amended by striking “, or the fact that property acquired is subject to a liability”.

(B) The last sentence of section 368(a)(2)(B) of such Code is amended by striking “, and the amount of any liability to which any property acquired from the acquiring corporation is subject.”.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 357 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF LIABILITY ASSUMED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, section 358(d), section 362(d), section 368(a)(1)(C), and section 368(a)(2)(B), except as provided in regulations—

“(A) a recourse liability (or portion thereof) shall be treated as having been assumed if, as determined on the basis of all facts and circumstances, the transferee has agreed to, and is expected to, satisfy such liability (or portion), whether or not the transferor has been relieved of such liability; and

“(B) except to the extent provided in paragraph (2), a nonrecourse liability shall be treated as having been assumed by the transferee of any asset subject to such liability.

“(2) EXCEPTION FOR NONRECURSE LIABILITY.—The amount of the nonrecourse liability treated as described in paragraph (1)(B) shall be reduced by the lesser of—

“(A) the amount of such liability which an owner of other assets not transferred to the transferee and also subject to such liability has

agreed with the transferee to, and is expected to, satisfy; or

“(B) the fair market value of such other assets (determined without regard to section 7701(g)).

“(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection and section 362(d). The Secretary may also prescribe regulations which provide that the manner in which a liability is treated as assumed under this subsection is applied, where appropriate, elsewhere in this title.”.

(2) LIMITATION ON BASIS INCREASE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY.—Section 362 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) LIMITATION ON BASIS INCREASE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In no event shall the basis of any property be increased under subsection (a) or (b) above the fair market value of such property (determined without regard to section 7701(g)) by reason of any gain recognized to the transferor as a result of the assumption of a liability.

“(2) TREATMENT OF GAIN NOT SUBJECT TO TAX.—Except as provided in regulations, if—

“(A) gain is recognized to the transferor as a result of an assumption of a nonrecourse liability by a transferee which is also secured by assets not transferred to such transferee; and

“(B) no person is subject to tax under this title on such gain,

then, for purposes of determining basis under subsections (a) and (b), the amount of gain recognized by the transferor as a result of the assumption of the liability shall be determined as if the liability assumed by the transferee equaled such transferee's ratable portion of such liability determined on the basis of the relative fair market values (determined without regard to section 7701(g)) of all of the assets subject to such liability.”.

(c) APPLICATION TO PROVISIONS OTHER THAN SUBCHAPTER C.—

(1) SECTION 584.—Section 584(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by striking “, and the fact that any property transferred by the common trust fund is subject to a liability,” in subparagraph (A); and

(B) by striking clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) and inserting:

“(ii) ASSUMED LIABILITIES.—For purposes of clause (i), the term ‘assumed liabilities’ means any liability of the common trust fund assumed by any regulated investment company in connection with the transfer referred to in paragraph (1)(A).

“(C) ASSUMPTION.—For purposes of this paragraph, in determining the amount of any liability assumed, the rules of section 357(d) shall apply.”.

(2) SECTION 1031.—The last sentence of section 1031(d) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking “assumed a liability of the taxpayer or acquired from the taxpayer property subject to a liability” and inserting “assumed (as determined under section 357(d)) a liability of the taxpayer”; and

(B) by striking “or acquisition (in the amount of the liability)”.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 351(h)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “, or acquires property subject to a liability.”.

(2) Section 357 of such Code is amended by striking “or acquisition” each place it appears in subsection (a) or (b).

(3) Section 357(b)(1) of such Code is amended by striking “or acquired”.

(4) Section 357(c)(1) of such Code is amended by striking “, plus the amount of the liabilities to which the property is subject.”.

(5) Section 357(c)(3) of such Code is amended by striking “or to which the property transferred is subject”.

(6) Section 358(d)(1) of such Code is amended by striking “or acquisition (in the amount of the liability)”.

(e) *EFFECTIVE DATE.*—*The amendments made by this section shall apply to transfers after October 18, 1998.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 435.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 435 would make miscellaneous and other technical and clerical corrections to trade laws. The House passed this bill on February 9, 1999. The Senate passed the bill with an amendment.

The bill contains over 130 provisions temporarily suspending or reducing duties on a wide variety of products. A number of the duties and suspensions relate to different chemicals to make anti-HIV, anti-AIDS and anti-cancer drugs. In each instance, there is either no domestic production of the product involved or the domestic producers have supported the measure.

By suspending or reducing these duties, we can enable U.S. companies that use these products to be more competitive and to function more cost efficiently. This would create jobs for American workers as well as reduce costs for consumers.

The bill also contains a number of technical trade corrections and miscellaneous trade provisions that have received broad bipartisan support and no opposition.

For example, the bill includes a provision that would provide duty-free treatment to participants and to individuals associated with world athletic events, such as the 1999 Women's World Cup soccer and the Special Olympics, which are being held throughout the United States. Other time-sensitive provisions refer to a variety of trade issues, including Customs preclearance activities and Customs user fees.

This package of trade bills has been thoroughly evaluated and commented on by all concerned parties, including the United States Customs Service, the Department of Commerce, the International Trade Commission, the United States Trade Representative, and those firms which may be affected by a tariff suspension on a product they do produce domestically.

The provisions that remain in the bill are completely noncontroversial. The Senate amendment would strike eight duty suspension provisions related to pigments. It would make one technical correction, and it would make adjustments to certain other pig-

ment provisions. In addition, the amendment would ensure that all athletes participating in the Women's World Cup soccer and other sporting events are able to bring their equipment duty free.

Apart from these changes, the Senate amendment to H.R. 435 is essentially identical to the version of H.R. 435 passed by the House on February 9, 1999. I urge my colleagues to support this time-sensitive legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 435, the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999. The bill was passed by the House on February 9 of this year by a vote of 414 to 0. On May 27, the Senate passed the bill by unanimous consent.

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The Senate made only two amendments to the bill, neither of which should create concern for us in the House.

The first is that 8 dyes were deleted from the bill's duty suspension provisions. These eight provisions were not sought by Members of the House. Accordingly, their deletion under a compromise agreement in the other body should not present any concerns for us.

The second change is to make retroactive to May 15 provisions for ensuring the entry of the personal effects of athletes participating in the Women's Road Cup Soccer Tournament, the Special Olympics, and the 2000 Olympics.

As the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN) mentioned, H.R. 435 is a bipartisan effort representing the collective input of many Members on both sides of the aisle, as well as the administration. The U.S. Customs Service, the Department of Commerce, the U.S. Trade Representative, and the U.S. ITC all have reviewed and commented on this bill to ensure that no domestic producers or other private sector interests would be adversely affected. Public input also has been incorporated into this bill.

The provisions of H.R. 435 fall into three categories.

First, the bill makes certain clerical corrections to the trade laws, such as amending and updating outdated provisions;

Second, the bill contains 112 various duty suspensions and tariff reductions. These suspensions and reductions relate to duties on certain anti-HIV, AIDS and cancer drugs and duties on chemicals, raw materials, and miscellaneous equipment. Suspension of these duties reduces prices for consumers and improves the competitiveness of domestic manufacturers by reducing their input costs.

H.R. 435 also allows for the duty-free entry of equipment and personal effects of participants in the 1999 Special Olympics, the Women's World Cup, and the 2002 Winter Olympics.

Let me just say a word about the efforts here. A number of Members on both sides of the aisle have worked hard to see this provision become law, including the ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL), another member of the committee, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN), and others, such as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Third, the bill includes additional tariff and trade provisions, such as authorization of custom user fees to maintain existing preclearance services for air and sea passengers arriving from Canada, the Caribbean, and Mexico.

These authorizations are essential to maintaining the preclearance services that expedite the processing of passengers at our airports and seaports. Miscellaneous trade provisions include extension of normal trade relations with Mongolia.

The small revenue loss resulting from a few provisions in the bill require an offset to meet budgetary requirements. This cost is offset by a provision in the bill that clarifies the tax treatment of certain corporate restructuring transactions where assets are transferred subject to a liability. The tax treatment under current law of these transactions is uncertain, and some taxpayers are restructuring transactions to take advantage of this uncertainty.

In some cases, taxpayers are claiming tax bases in excess of the value of assets with resulting excessive depreciation deductions. The provision in the bill would eliminate the uncertainty and tax these transactions by reference to their underlying economics.

The provisions of this bill have been thoroughly reviewed to ensure that they are noncontroversial and do not adversely affect U.S. consumers and U.S. industry.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support its final passage, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER).

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentlewoman from Washington State (Ms. DUNN), for yielding time to me and giving me the opportunity to speak this afternoon on important legislation.

I also want to thank this House for bringing this important legislation before us today, and welcome the opportunity to speak about two very, very specific provisions included in this legislation.

This past year, Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 4190 and H.R. 4191, legislation which temporarily suspends duties on the importation of pharmaceuticals which inhibit cancer and the spread of HIV and AIDS. This is important legislation. It is compassionate legislation

which deserves bipartisan support, legislation which will help families reduce the cost of treating AIDS and cancer, benefiting thousands upon thousands of American families.

It is estimated that every year thousands of American men and women and children fall victim to these deadly diseases. In 1997, almost 17,000 new cases of HIV and AIDS were reported, making the total number affected almost 600,000 Americans. Today the average cost of treating someone with HIV or AIDS is approximately \$17,500 a year, and the lifetime cost is almost \$100,000.

Additionally, it is estimated that this year, in 1999, more than 1.2 million new cases of cancer will be diagnosed in the United States alone. More than 560,000 individuals will be lost to this disease, while millions of family members and friends will suffer great emotional loss.

Mr. Speaker, the average cost of treating a breast cancer patient is estimated to be about \$37,000. This legislation, H.R. 435, suspends duties on important cancer inhibitors, helping reduce the financial toll of these terrible diseases on families and, of course, the victims.

Mr. Speaker, this is compassionate legislation. It deserves bipartisan support. This legislation, taking advantage of free trade, will help the victims and their families of HIV, AIDS, and cancer. I ask for bipartisan support.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 435, the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999 and I want to congratulate my colleagues Trade Subcommittee Chairman, PHIL CRANE and Ranking Democrat SANDER LEVIN for the Herculean effort that went into making passage of this bill possible today.

My colleagues, this is a day that I have long looked forward to. For over two years now, a number of members from both sides of the aisle labored long and hard to defeat one obstacle after another to make it possible for this bill to become law. We were almost successful at the end of the last Congress but ran out of time before the other body was able to take up the bill.

Today I rise on behalf of my constituents to celebrate the passage of this bill because of what it could mean for our economy. The extension of the Insular Possession trade benefits which this bill provides, will mean that a significant number of new jobs will be created, in the Virgin Islands, as a direct result. Ten years ago, the Insular Possession trade benefits made it possible for almost 1,000 Virgin Islanders to be employed in the manufacturing of watches. Today, after several major hurricanes hit the islands there may be just over 200 persons employed in the industry.

That is why this bill is so very important to my constituents and me. It represents the first step in my legislative plan for revitalizing the economy of the Virgin Islands which, unfortunately has not yet reaped the benefits of the largest ever peace time economic expansion that the country as a whole is experiencing.

In closing, I want to again express my thanks to the Leadership of the Ways and Means Committee for their efforts on H.R. 425. In addition to Mr. CRANE and Mr. MATSUI,

I also must thank the cosponsors of my original bill, the gentleman from New York, Mr. RANGEL, and the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. JEFFERSON. I also want to thank, the Chairman of the full Ways and Means Committee, Mr. ACHER, for his support as well.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 435. The question was taken.

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

JENNIFER'S LAW

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1915) to provide grants to the States to improve the reporting of unidentified and missing persons.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1915

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as "Jennifer's Law".

SEC. 2. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

The Attorney General is authorized to provide grant awards to States to enable States to improve the reporting of unidentified and missing persons.

SEC. 3. ELIGIBILITY.

(a) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant award under this Act, a State shall submit an application at such time and in such form as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

(b) CONTENTS.—Each such application shall include assurances that the State shall, to the greatest extent possible—

(1) report to the National Crime Information Center and when possible, to law enforcement authorities throughout the State regarding every deceased unidentified person, regardless of age, found in the State's jurisdiction;

(2) enter a complete profile of such unidentified person in compliance with the guidelines established by the Department of Justice for the National Crime Information Center Missing and Unidentified Persons File, including dental records, x-rays, and fingerprints, if available;

(3) enter the National Crime Information Center number or other appropriate number assigned to the unidentified person on the death certificate of each such unidentified person; and

(4) retain all such records pertaining to unidentified persons until a person is identified.

SEC. 4. USES OF FUNDS.

A State that receives a grant award under this Act may use such funds received to establish or expand programs developed to im-

prove the reporting of unidentified persons in accordance with the assurances provided in the application submitted pursuant to section 3(b).

SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO).

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me begin by thanking the Committee on the Judiciary for this bipartisan approach, for allowing us to bring this important legislation to the floor, and in particular, let me thank the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HENRY HYDE) for his consideration in allowing this bill to go forward.

Let me begin by saying that I am the proud father of two beautiful daughters, Molly and Kelsey. I cannot imagine not having them in my life. What would I do without their smiling faces to welcome me home, their gifts of crayon drawings to brighten my day, or their heartwarming goodnight kisses? Every time I look at them I know how blessed I am.

But today, Mr. Speaker, we turn our focus to less fortunate families, families who have suffered the loss of a loved one. For these families we offer Jennifer's Law, legislation inspired by a tragic story of a still missing Long Islander whose mother and dad have been one of the motivating forces behind this legislation.

In 1993, 21-year-old Jennifer Wilmer left her family's suburban New York home for California in pursuit of a dream. It was a dream to make it on her own. Nine months later Jennifer's mom sent her a plane ticket to return home for a visit because she missed her.

All Jennifer had to do was to pick up the ticket from the office of the local travel agent. She left the house she shared with friends to pick up the ticket, but she never made it to that agency. She never came home. Mr. Speaker, Jennifer is still missing.

Unfortunately, this story is all too common. People report thousands of missing persons each year. Sadly, many of these people will never be found. In many instances, at least we have the information necessary to bring closure to some of these cases. Unfortunately, most of this information remains hidden, like a needle in a haystack.

In 1975, the FBI created the Missing Persons File within its National Crime Information Center to address the problems associated with collecting and organizing information on missing persons. This new file inspired the creation of the Unidentified Persons File 8 years later.

In theory, data on a missing person should be entered into the Missing Persons File at the time a missing persons report is filed with local law enforcement officials, and the same is true for John or Jane Does.

Unfortunately, the coordination of these two files that would make it possible to close thousands of missing person cases is not taking place. Why? Certainly it is the fact that the success of one search depends upon its connection to the other, and although local law enforcement officials enter the proper information into the Missing Persons File, they often fail to enter this information about John Does into the unidentified persons file. What kind of information I am talking about is fingerprint information, DNA information, various samples. Without up-to-date information in both files, most cases cannot be closed.

For example, last year New York reported more than 4,500 missing persons, but only 279 unidentified persons. Any one of these unidentified persons might also be a missing person, but without cross-referencing, this fact will never surface.

The ability to cross-reference within the NCIC has existed for 16 years, and this technology is available to all law enforcement agencies. The problem is, the system remains underutilized, so even if you have a county local law enforcement agency that is doing its job in terms of entering missing persons information, if another agency in another county in another State is not doing the job, they will never link up between missing persons and unidentified persons.

The issue is not negligence, but instead stems from inadequate funding. Jennifer's Law would authorize \$2 million for States to apply for a competitive grant program to cover the costs associated with entering complete files of unidentified crime victims into the FBI's National Crime Information Center database. It is a true model of Federal, State, and local partnership.

If passed today, Jennifer's Law will help ease the suffering of families coping with the anguish of unanswered questions. It will reassure families that everything possible is being done to reunite them with loved ones. The funding for this project is a small price to pay compared to the cost of not knowing that someone you love has been found. Without this funding, Mr. Speaker, thousands of families will be deprived of a chance for closure, a chance to at least move on.

Mr. Speaker, crime is not just a statistic when it involves a family member. As a dad, I can only imagine the pain and torment experienced by families such as Jennifer's. I hope that Jennifer's Law will serve to somewhat lessen the incredible pain these families have in losing a child or a loved one.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise this afternoon to talk about H.R. 1915, Jennifer's Law, which would help parents of missing children bring closure to their nightmare and begin the healing process.

As my colleague, the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) just said, the Committee on the Judiciary is to be commended and he, too, is to be commended for the work that he has done in bringing this bill to the floor of the House of Representatives, and to make sure that we can do everything that we can to correct the shortcomings that exist in present law.

Under current law, States are required to report information on missing children to the FBI so that data can be entered into the National Crime Information Center, NCIC, their missing persons file.

□ 1430

However, States are not required to report the information to the NCIC's Unidentified Person File whenever they recover an unidentified body. Unfortunately, a logical and complete cross-referencing of the missing person file and the unidentified person file does not currently exist.

Every week unidentified bodies of children are found, but the parents of missing children are not contacted to make positive identifications. Not knowing that the body of an unidentified child has been recovered, thousands of parents continue their heart-wrenching search for their missing loved one.

Jessica Cane is a young girl who was abducted, we assume abducted, perhaps murdered, we do not know her whereabouts, 3 weeks before her 18th birthday. Today her parents continue to search for her, believe that she is alive, hope that she is alive, and expect that she will return home one day. So with that hope, they travel from city to city, they spend their money, they spend their time, their waking hours hoping that Jessica will return to them.

As the chairman and founder of the Congressional Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus, I see the pain families of missing or abducted children endure firsthand. I can only imagine the agony of GiGi Arnett Harris' family and the agony that they suffered when this Houston, Texas family discovered that GiGi's body had remained unidentified in a morgue for 2 years while they unknowingly continued their search.

Well, stories like these would not occur if Jennifer's Law were enacted. This law would correct identification problems by encouraging States to report unidentified people to the NCIC in their jurisdiction in return for Federal grant funds.

It is time to bring comfort to families of missing children. It is the very least Congress can do to alleviate their suffering. I urge all of our colleagues to join me in voting in favor of H.R. 1915, the Jennifer's Law.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON) not just for his support for this particular piece of legislation, but for his work on behalf of missing and exploited children.

What he has done is a valuable public service in heading up the caucus, and obviously his work in the Committee on the Judiciary was very helpful in ensuring that this bill got to the floor. This is a bipartisan approach, Mr. Speaker.

I say as a dad and former prosecutor that this is a modest but very important way in which we could forge a stronger partnership with families, with advocates, with the law enforcement community, to do the right things for those who have an unimaginable tragedy in their life, losing a child or loved one and not knowing their whereabouts.

This effort is supported by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and I have a letter in support, as well as the Jacob Wetterling Foundation in Minnesota, both important institutions in furthering the cause and building public awareness.

That being said, once again I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON), thank the Committee on the Judiciary, and ask for support for the bill.

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the courageous struggle and profound hope of my constituents JoAnn and Carl Rock in the search for their missing son, Robert, and to offer support for Jennifer's Law, H.R. 1915, introduced by my distinguished colleague Congressman RICK LAZIO. I thank Congressman LAZIO for introducing this bipartisan bill.

In 1995, 26-year-old Robert Rock, son of JoAnn and Carl Rock, disappeared, and he has not yet been found. Because he is a missing person over the age of 18, Missing Persons Agencies have given Robert's case a low priority. Robert's parents believe that their son may be an unidentified body in New York. JoAnn and Carl Rock's hope of discovering the fate of their son relies upon this Congress passing a bill encouraging all law enforcement agencies to report every unidentified body to a federal computer database.

Jennifer's Law consists of establishing a grant award in order to encourage that a State, to the greatest extent possible, will be involved in reporting to the National Crime Information Center throughout the State and other authorities regarding every deceased unidentified person, creating a complete profile of such unidentified person, and inputting a National Crime Information Center number on the death certificate of such an unidentified missing person. Furthermore, all such records must be retained until a person is identified as part of the application process for the grant.

I urge my colleagues to offer aid to all parents who may be on a search to locate a missing daughter or son by supporting H.R. 1915. Jennifer's Law is essential in bringing relief to families such as the Rock family, that face the pain inflicted by a life full of unanswered questions about the whereabouts of

their child. H.R. 1915 provides invaluable hope to families whose sons and daughters have vanished and remain missing. I therefore ask that all my colleagues vote today in support of Jennifer's Law.

Mr. Speaker, Jennifer's Law is an example of exceptional legislation resulting in better government. The tragic story of Carl and JoAnn Rock demonstrates the need for comprehensive action on the behalf of the thousands of families searching for missing loved ones. H.R. 1915, Jennifer's Law, costs little, but it gives in return the priceless gift of human compassion.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to express my strong support for H.R. 1915, otherwise known as Jennifer's Law. This legislation will grant states the necessary funds to assist them in entering files of unidentified victims into both the national Missing Persons File and the Unidentified Persons File.

"Jennifer's Law" is named after Jennifer Wilmer, who has been missing since September 13, 1993. When a person is missing, it touches the entire community. In the case of Jennifer, her mother Susan has become an aggressive advocate for consolidating federal databases on missing and unidentified persons. The fact is, involvement and cooperation at the local level is of the utmost importance in saving the lives of those classified as missing.

NCIC created the Missing Persons File in 1975, and eight years later the Unidentified Persons File was created as a database of NCIC. Currently, local law enforcement agencies under information into the Missing Persons File, but do not report cases to the Unidentified Persons File. This means the data is not being cross-referenced.

In an effort to promote cooperation at all levels, H.R. 1915 will require states to meet certain criteria before they receive these federal funds. States must report missing cases to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and law enforcement authorities throughout the state regarding every deceased unidentified person found. States will also be required to enter a profile of the unidentified person, the number assigned to the unidentified person on his or her death certificate and retain all of the records until the person is identified.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for us to work together to find America's missing persons. Let's protect our loved ones and pass H.R. 1915.

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of my constituents, Fred and Susan Wilmer of Baldwin, NY, whose daughter Jennifer Wilmer has been missing since September 13, 1993, to express my strong support for the Jennifer's Law Act.

I am pleased that Congress has made it a priority to support efforts to locate and identify all missing persons. This critical legislation will require all law enforcement agencies to cross reference missing person files with unidentified person files, which believe it or not is rarely done. It will also authorize \$2 million in competitive grants so that states can cover the costs of providing this well needed service.

Thousands of Americans go through the daily anguish of the Wilmer family experiences, wondering if they will ever see their loved ones again. I believe the Jennifer's Law Act will provide the opportunity for many of these

families to find peace of mind and closure to their unfortunate tragedies.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to express my gratitude to the Wilmers who have tirelessly transformed their personal grief into political action by committing themselves to helping other families with missing loved ones. They established "Finding Our Children Under Stress" FOCUS, an organization dedicated to supporting other parents in distress and promoting state and federal legislation to improve methods of locating missing persons.

Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of this important legislation, I wholeheartedly urge my colleagues to support this crucial legislation today. The Jennifer's Law Act is a step in the right direction that will help more and more American families locate their loved ones and I strongly urge its adoption.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to strongly support the H.R. 1915 that would Improve Reporting of Unidentified & Missing Persons.

Aptly nicknamed "Jennifer's Law," this bill will provide much needed assistance to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and will help ease the pain of families who admirably continue to search for lost loved ones. I empathize with the families such as the family of the young woman this bill was named after. As a mother, I can understand the anguish of having a child move across the country, only to have that child disappear without a trace.

This measure helps to solve such disappearances by urging States to improve their reporting on unidentified persons, people found who have memory loss, or unidentified deceased persons.

By establishing a grant program under this measure, States would have the incentive to provide far more comprehensive information concerning unidentified deceased persons. States will receive these funds only if they report to NCIC and State law enforcement authorities every deceased unidentified person found in their jurisdiction, provide a complete profile of unidentified persons—including dental records, X-rays, and finger prints, enter the NCIC number assigned to deceased unidentified persons on their death certificates, and keep all records of about unidentified persons until they are identified.

This legislation is necessary to bolster the NCIC's current files for unidentified persons. Prior to H.R. 1915, unidentified records were woefully underreported. The proposed grant program would end this dearth of information and would allow the NCIC to provide better, and far more comprehensive, information to the American public.

This legislation provides a great service to the NCIC and the American public, and by passing this bill, perhaps we will stem future suffering amongst our families. It is my hope that legislation such as this will help reunite these families with their lost loved ones.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, on June 12, residents of the Central Coast of California were devastated to learn that Christina Williams hadn't returned to her family's home after walking the dog. Seven long months later her body was found less than three miles from her home.

I was pleased to become an original cosponsor of H.R. 1915, a bill that to provide \$2 million in competitive grants to the States to improve the reporting of unidentified and missing children. In order to receive a grant, a

state would report to the National Crime Information Center and (when possible to law enforcement authorities within the state) information on every deceased unidentified person, including dental records, x-rays and fingerprints. The states would then enter the National Crime Information Center registration number or other identifying number, on the unidentified person's death certificate.

This simple cross-referencing of missing persons files against unidentified persons files will bring closure to thousands of families who anxiously await information on their loved ones. In California alone, there are over 25,000 missing person files, and only some 1,800 unidentified persons files. While Christina was found close to home which made identification easier, there are thousands of families in California who teeter on the edge of the chasm of hope and despair who will benefit from passage of H.R. 1915.

I urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 1915 in memory of Christina Williams.

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, again I congratulate the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) on the good work that he has done on this bill because it will make a difference for people like Susan Wilmer, the mother of Jennifer.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1915.

The question was taken.

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceeding on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 1915.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1802

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro

tempore (Mr. EWING) at 6 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on approval of the Journal and then on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Approval of the Journal, de novo;
H.R. 435, concurring in Senate amendment, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1915, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the second such vote in this series.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question de novo of the Speaker pro tempore's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 325, nays 42, answered “present” 3, not voting 63, as follows:

[Roll No. 167]

YEAS—325

Abercrombie	Burr	Diaz-Balart
Allen	Callahan	Dickey
Armey	Calvert	Dicks
Bachus	Camp	Dixon
Baird	Campbell	Doggett
Baker	Canady	Dooley
Baldacci	Capps	Doolittle
Baldwin	Capuano	Doyle
Ballenger	Cardin	Dreier
Barcia	Castle	Duncan
Barr	Chabot	Dunn
Barrett (NE)	Chambliss	Edwards
Barrett (WI)	Clayton	Ehlers
Bartlett	Clement	Emerson
Barton	Coble	Engel
Bass	Collins	Eshoo
Bentsen	Combest	Etheridge
Bereuter	Condit	Evans
Berkley	Cook	Everett
Berry	Cox	Ewing
Biggert	Coyne	Farr
Bilirakis	Cramer	Fattah
Bishop	Crowley	Foley
Blagojevich	Cubin	Forbes
Blumenauer	Cummings	Ford
Blunt	Cunningham	Fossella
Boehlert	Davis (FL)	Fowler
Boehner	Davis (IL)	Frank (MA)
Bonilla	Davis (VA)	Franks (NJ)
Boswell	Deal	Frelinghuysen
Boucher	DeLaunt	Frost
Boyd	DeLauro	Gallegly
Brady (PA)	DeLay	Ganske
Brady (TX)	DeMint	Gekas
Bryant	Deutsch	Gilman

Gonzalez	Maloney (CT)	Rothman	Brown (CA)	Hunter	Rangel
Goode	Manzullo	Roukema	Brown (FL)	John	Rogers
Goodlatte	Markey	Roybal-Allard	Burton	Kasich	Rush
Goodling	Mascara	Royce	Buyer	Kilpatrick	Sabo
Gordon	Matsui	Ryan (WI)	Cannon	Kingston	Sanders
Goss	McCarthy (MO)	Ryun (KS)	Chenoweth	LaFalce	Scarborough
Graham	McCarthy (NY)	Salmon	Clay	Largent	Serrano
Granger	McCrery	Sanchez	Coburn	Lipinski	Sweeney
Green (WI)	McGovern	Sandlin	Cooksey	Lowey	Tanner
Greenwood	McHugh	Sanford	Danner	Maloney (NY)	Taylor (NC)
Gutierrez	McInnis	Sawyer	DeGette	Martinez	Thomas
Hall (TX)	McIntosh	Saxton	Ehrlich	McCollum	Towns
Hansen	McIntyre	Schakowsky	Fletcher	Meeks (NY)	Waters
Hastings (WA)	McKeon	Scott	Gejdenson	Miller, George	Waxman
Hayes	McKinney	Sensenbrenner	Gilchrist	Moore	Weiner
Hayworth	Meehan	Sessions	Gillmor	Oxley	Wise
Herger	Meek (FL)	Shadegg	Hall (OH)	Pelosi	Wu
Hill (IN)	Menendez	Shaw	Hulshof	Pickett	Young (AK)
Hill (MT)	Metcalf	Shays			
Hinchey	Mica	Sherman			
Hinojosa	Millender-	Sherwood			
Hobson	McDonald	Shimkus			
Hoeffel	Miller (FL)	Shows			
Hoekstra	Miller, Gary	Shuster			
Holden	Minge	Simpson			
Holt	Mink	Sisisky			
Hoolley	Moakley	Skeen			
Horn	Mollohan	Skelton			
Hostettler	Moran (VA)	Smith (NJ)			
Houghton	Morella	Smith (TX)			
Hoyer	Murtha	Smith (WA)			
Hutchinson	Myrick	Snyder			
Hyde	Nadler	Souder			
Inslee	Napolitano	Spence			
Isakson	Neal	Spratt			
Istook	Nethercutt	Stabenow			
Jackson (IL)	Ney	Stark			
Jefferson	Northup	Stearns			
Jenkins	Norwood	Stenholm			
Johnson (CT)	Nussle	Strickland			
Johnson, E. B.	Obey	Stump			
Johnson, Sam	Olver	Sununu			
Jones (NC)	Ortiz	Talent			
Jones (OH)	Ose	Tauscher			
Kanjorski	Owens	Tauzin			
Kaptur	Packard	Terry			
Kelly	Pascrell	Thornberry			
Kennedy	Pastor	Thune			
Kildee	Paul	Thurman			
Kind (WI)	Payne	Tiahrt			
King (NY)	Pease	Tierney			
Klecza	Peterson (PA)	Toomey			
Klink	Petri	Trafigant			
Knollenberg	Phelps	Turner			
Kolbe	Pickering	Udall (CO)			
Kuykendall	Pitts	Upton			
LaHood	Pomeroy	Vento			
Lampson	Porter	Walden			
Lantos	Portman	Walsh			
Larson	Price (NC)	Wamp			
Latham	Pryce (OH)	Watkins			
LaTourette	Quinn	Watt (NC)			
Lazio	Radanovich	Watts (OK)			
Leach	Rahall	Weldon (FL)			
Lee	Regula	Weldon (PA)			
Levin	Reyes	Wexler			
Lewis (CA)	Reynolds	Weygand			
Lewis (GA)	Riley	Whitfield			
Lewis (KY)	Rivers	Wicker			
Linder	Rodriguez	Wilson			
Lofgren	Roemer	Woolsey			
Lucas (KY)	Rogan	Wynn			
Lucas (OK)	Rohrabacher	Young (FL)			
Luther	Ros-Lehtinen				

NAYS—42

Aderholt	Hastings (FL)	Ramstad
Bilbray	Hefley	Schaffer
Bonior	Hilleary	Slaughter
Brown (OH)	Hilliard	Stupak
Clyburn	Jackson-Lee	Tancredo
Costello	(TX)	Taylor (MS)
Crane	Kucinich	Thompson (CA)
DeFazio	LoBiondo	Thompson (MS)
Dingell	McDermott	Udall (NM)
English	McNulty	Velazquez
Filner	Moran (KS)	Visclosky
Gephardt	Oberstar	Weller
Gibbons	Pallone	Wolf
Green (TX)	Peterson (MN)	
Gutknecht	Pombo	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—3

Carson	Conyers	Smith (MI)
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NOT VOTING—63

Ackerman	Bateman	Bilely
Andrews	Becerra	Bono
Archer	Berman	Borski

Brown (CA)	Hunter	Rangel
Brown (FL)	John	Rogers
Burton	Kasich	Rush
Buyer	Kilpatrick	Sabo
Cannon	Kingston	Sanders
Chenoweth	LaFalce	Scarborough
Clay	Largent	Serrano
Coburn	Lipinski	Sweeney
Cooksey	Lowey	Tanner
Danner	Maloney (NY)	Taylor (NC)
DeGette	Martinez	Thomas
Ehrlich	McCollum	Towns
Fletcher	Meeks (NY)	Waters
Gejdenson	Miller, George	Waxman
Gilchrist	Moore	Weiner
Gillmor	Oxley	Wise
Hall (OH)	Pelosi	Wu
Hulshof	Pickett	Young (AK)

□ 1828

Mr. TERRY changed his vote from “nay” to “yea.”

□ 1830

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and concurring in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 435.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 435, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 375, nays 1, not voting 57, as follows:

[Roll No. 168]

YEAS—375

Abercrombie	Callahan	Deutsch
Aderholt	Calvert	Diaz-Balart
Allen	Camp	Dickey
Archer	Campbell	Dicks
Armey	Canady	Dingell
Bachus	Capps	Dixon
Baird	Capuano	Doggett
Baker	Cardin	Dooley
Baldacci	Carson	Doolittle
Baldwin	Castle	Doyle
Ballenger	Chabot	Dreier
Barcia	Chambliss	Duncan
Barrett (NE)	Clayton	Dunn
Barrett (WI)	Clement	Edwards
Bartlett	Clyburn	Ehlers
Barton	Coble	Emerson
Bass	Collins	Engel
Bentsen	Combest	English
Bereuter	Condit	Eshoo
Berkley	Conyers	Etheridge
Berry	Cook	Evans
Biggert	Costello	Everett
Bilbray	Cox	Ewing
Bilirakis	Coyne	Farr
Bishop	Cramer	Fattah
Blagojevich	Crane	Filner
Blumenauer	Crowley	Foley
Blunt	Cubin	Forbes
Boehlert	Cummings	Ford
Boehner	Cunningham	Fossella
Bonilla	Davis (FL)	Fowler
Bonior	Davis (IL)	Frank (MA)
Boswell	Davis (VA)	Franks (NJ)
Boucher	Deal	Frelinghuysen
Boyd	DeFazio	Frost
Brady (PA)	Delahunt	Gallegly
Brady (TX)	DeLauro	Ganske
Brown (OH)	DeLay	Gekas
Bryant	DeMint	Gephardt

Gibbons
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoefel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Klecza
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther

Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Packard
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Paul
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Rahall
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema

Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walden
Walsh
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

NAYS—1

Barr

NOT VOTING—57

Ackerman
Andrews
Bateman
Becerra
Berman
Bliley
Bono

Borski
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Cannon

Chenoweth
Clay
Coburn
Cooksey
Danner
DeGette
Ehrlich

Fletcher
Gejdenson
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Hall (OH)
Hulshof
Hunter
John
Kasich
Kilpatrick
Kingston
LaFalce

Largent
Lipinski
Maloney (NY)
Martinez
McCollum
Miller, George
Moore
Oxley
Pickett
Rogers
Rush
Sabo

□ 1845

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JENNIFER'S LAW

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 1950.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1950, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 370, nays 4, not voting 59, as follows:

[Roll No. 169]

YEAS—370

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Allen
Archer
Army
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Baldwin
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berry
Biggart
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Burr
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Capps
Capuano

Cardin
Carson
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
DeMint
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Emerson
Engel
English

Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Granger
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey

Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoefel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Klecza
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney

NAYS—4

Metcalf
Paul

Royce
Sanford

NOT VOTING—59

Ackerman
Andrews
Bateman
Becerra
Berman
Bliley
Bono
Borski
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Burton
Buyer
Cannon
Chenoweth
Clay
Coburn
Cooksey

Cox
Danner
DeGette
Dooley
Ehrlich
Fletcher
Frank (MA)
Gejdenson
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Hall (OH)
Hulshof
John
Kasich
Kilpatrick
Kingston
LaFalce

McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Mica
Millender-
McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Minge
Mink
Mollohan
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Oliver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Packard
Pallone
Pascarell
Pastor
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanchez
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton

Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Talent
Tancredo
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tiahrt
Tierney
Toomey
Traficant
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (FL)

Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Towns

Waters
Waxman
Weiner

Wise
Young (AK)

□ 1853

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, due to official business in the 15th Congressional District of Michigan, I was unable to record my vote for several measures considered today in the U.S. House of Representatives. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on approving the Journal; "aye" on H.R. 435, the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999; and "aye" on H.R. 1915, To Provide Grants to States to Improve the Reporting of Unidentified and Missing Persons.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. BONO. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, due to an unavoidable travel delay, I missed today's rollcall votes. I wish to announce that if I were here I would have voted for passage for the following: the Speaker's approval of the Journal (rollcall vote No. 167); H.R. 435—Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act (Agreeing to Senate Amendments) (rollcall vote No. 168); and H.R. 1915—"Jennifer's Law" Act (rollcall vote No. 169).

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall votes No. 167, 168, and 169 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been here I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 167, "yea" on rollcall No. 168, and "yea" on rollcall vote No. 169.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO BOARD OF REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of section 5580 and 5581 of the Revised Statutes (20 U.S.C. 42-43), the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following Member of the House to the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution:

Mr. MATSUI, California.

There was no objection.

IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 435 REGARDING 1999 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

(Ms. PELOSI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, just briefly I want to commend the House for an action taken earlier on the passing of a suspension, which was the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act.

This would temporarily suspend customs duties on participants in upcoming

athletic events being held in the United States, including the 1999 Women's World Cup. I commend the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. THURMAN) who sits on the Committee on Ways and Means for her leadership on this, as well as the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN) who managed the bill here and the leadership on the Republican side, as well as the officials at the Women's World Cup organizing committee, especially their Chair Donna de Varona for their work to pass this provision.

All of the players, trainers, coaches and family members participating in the Women's World Cup have been on a long and challenging road to reach the finals. Representing six continents, these individuals are some of the best athletes in the world. I welcome, and I know this entire Congress joins in welcoming them to this country and wish them all the best of luck.

Our colleagues, in voting in favor of H.R. 435, welcome them indeed and help to ensure that the Women's World Cup is one of the most successful sporting events ever held. I thank my colleagues for their overwhelming vote.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of an amended H.R. 435, the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act, the original version of which already passed the House by vote of 414 to 1.

I am pleased that H.R. 435 contains a provision to temporarily suspend customs duties on participants in upcoming athletic events being held in the United States, including the 1999 Women's World Cup.

I commend the dedicated efforts of my colleague from Florida, Representative THURMAN, who sits on the Ways and Means Committee, as well as of officials at the Women's World Cup Organizing Committee, namely their chair, Donna De Varona, for their work to pass this provision.

When the 1999 Women's World Cup officially kicks off in 12 days, it will be the largest women's sporting event in history. With 16 countries participating and over 400,000 tickets already sold, the United States will be host to an international contingent of some of the world's best athletes, as well as numerous foreign dignities. Preparations are currently being finalized to ensure that this event is an international success and that the United States remains the premier staging ground for international sporting events.

As a courtesy to participants in international athletic events, Congress has historically voted to temporarily suspend customs duties on the personal effects of participants in such athletic events and participants in the Women's World Cup deserve the same treatment. Suspending these duties will allow for a smoother entry process by ensuring that participants and their families do not have to pay entry duties on the equipment and other items they bring with them.

All of the players, trainers, coaches and family members participating in the Women's World Cup have been on a long and challenging road to reach the finals. Representing six continents, these individuals are some of the best athletes in the world. I welcome them to our country and wish them all the best of luck.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 435 and thus help ensure that the Women's World Cup is one of the most successful sporting events ever held.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 111

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 111.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

□ 1900

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

THE SITUATION IN KASHMIR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in the past few weeks tensions have increased in the area that is known as the "roof of the world," and that is India's state of Jammu and Kashmir, located in the western Himalayan Mountains. For years they have been victimized by foreign militants, mercenaries affiliated with Islamic extremist groups, and supported by Pakistan, who have imposed a reign of terror on the inhabitants of the state, and this spring the Pakistan-backed infiltrators took over Indian defensive positions located on India's side of the line of control near the town of Kargil. India has responded to this incursion on its territory by exercising its legitimate right of self-defense.

Mr. Speaker, recently Pakistan's Ambassador to the U.S. has complained of what he called a "bias in favor of the Indian position" by our State Department. Ambassador Kokhar was apparently upset about a statement made by State Department spokesman James Rubin at his regular press briefing in which Mr. Rubin described the Kashmiri Mujahideen as infiltrators from Pakistan on India's side of the line of control. Mr. Rubin also stated that insertion of any additional fighters from across the line of control will only increase tensions and prolong the fighting.

Mr. Speaker, I find it a little ironic that the Pakistani Ambassador complained about a pro-India tilt at the State Department, since for years the State Department has demonstrated what I consider to be a pronounced pro-Pakistan tilt. In fact, in the first few days of the current conflict, the State Department seemed to be going out of

its way to suggest that both countries were equally guilty. At last week's briefing, the State Department spokesman was just stating the facts, describing the situation in Kashmir as it truly is. I hope that the State Department and other administration officials will not bow to Pakistani pressure in characterizing the current conflict in Kashmir. It is clear that Pakistan has had a major role in precipitating this current conflict. Pakistan has for years tried to internationalize its bilateral dispute with India over Kashmir, and it is a strategy we cannot allow to succeed.

Officially, Pakistan claims that it only provides political and moral support for militants in Kashmir, although I think it is highly inappropriate to use the term "moral" for a campaign of terror that has claimed thousands of victims, both Hindu and Muslim, and has made refugees of hundreds of thousands of Kashmiri pundits. Mr. Rubin's statement indicates a recognition of the obvious fact that the militants have crossed over from Pakistan. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, there are reports indicating that these well-trained mercenaries are not only supported by the Pakistani Army, but that Pakistani Army regulars may be participating in the infiltration of India.

The bottom line, Mr. Speaker, is that India has undertaken a defensive operation to repulse hostile infiltrators, and India has taken appropriate steps to keep its neighbor Pakistan and the world community informed about its actions. The militants are occupying strategic locations, threatening to alter the current line of control that was established by the U.N. in a negotiated cease-fire and which both countries officially recognize and honor, almost as a de facto international boundary. India could not stand by and allow this to continue.

During this conflict, India's Prime Minister Vajpayee has been in contact with his Pakistani counterpart, Prime Minister Sharif, and the Directors-General of Military Operations of India and Pakistan have been in contact with each other over the hotline installed to defuse tensions between the two countries. The U.S. Ambassador to India, Richard Celeste, has been briefed by both the Defense Department and the External Affairs Ministry in New Delhi. The week before last, India's Ambassador to the United States came up to Capitol Hill to brief Members of Congress, and other friendly governments have also been briefed.

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken out repeatedly about the need to repeal the economic sanctions that were imposed on India and Pakistan last year pursuant to the Glenn amendment after both countries conducted nuclear tests. In fact, I have introduced legislation to repeal these sanctions which have done nothing to promote nuclear non-proliferation or to build confidence between India and Pakistan. What the sanctions have accomplished is to cause American businesses to lose

trade and investment opportunities with both India and Pakistan, to disrupt bilateral relations in many other areas not related to military or nuclear technology, and to block important development projects funded by international lending institutions.

The current situation in Kashmir should have nothing to do with our efforts to lift the sanctions imposed by the Glenn amendment.

But the current situation does point to an area where I believe U.S. sanctions should be maintained. The Pressler amendment bans U.S. military assistance to Pakistan unless the U.S. President certifies that Pakistan does not possess nuclear weapons. Late last month, Assistant Secretary of State for South Asian Affairs, Karl Inderfurth, testified before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee in support of repealing the Pressler amendment, and I greatly respect Rick Inderfurth, Mr. Speaker, but I believe he was wrong on this issue.

The justification for the Pressler amendment is Pakistan's long-term involvement in nuclear proliferation. Indeed, the Cox report contains several references to transfers of nuclear technology and missile technology between China and Pakistan. India's nuclear program, on the other hand, is an indigenous program, and India has not been involved in sharing this technology, and this is a very important distinction.

Now, Pakistan's involvement in supporting the militants that continually infiltrate India's territory is an example of how Pakistan promotes regional instability and commits or supports aggression against its neighbors. India is not involved in these kinds of hostile, destabilizing activities.

Mr. Speaker, our priority should be to do what we can to promote stability and economic opportunities in South Asia. The best way we can do that is to lift the sanctions imposed under the Glenn Amendment. While I obviously oppose repealing the Pressler Amendment, in any case we should be focusing now on lifting the sanctions imposed by the Glenn Amendment. We must not be pulled into intervening in the Kashmir issue, since India and Pakistan must resolve this conflict on a bilateral basis.

I urge that American statements on this issue continue to recognize which party is the destabilizing force and which one is trying to defend itself from outside aggression.

CALLING FOR CREATION OF THE NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of discussion about the loss of sensitive military information to China. We must take steps to make sure these losses do not happen again, but that responsibility is not just the administration's, it also falls on us in Congress to fix what is broken.

One of the things that is broken is the organizational structure and management of the nuclear weapons complex in the Department of Energy. Study after study, report after report, commission after commission have found that DOE's management of our nuclear weapons program has been a mess. In fact, I am personally aware of 18 studies over the past 10 years, all of which are highly critical of the management and organization of the DOE related to nuclear weapons.

Just in April, Secretary Richardson's own review team reported that roles and responsibilities are unclear, lines of authority and accountability are not well understood or followed, and this lack of clear accountability and lines of authority is a basic systemic problem which is partly responsible for the serious security lapses.

As serious as those lapses are, they are only one detrimental effect of the DOE management structure. The challenge of making sure that our nuclear weapons remain safe and reliable well beyond their design life without nuclear testing is enormously daunting. We simply will not be able to do the job, and our national security will not be protected if we fail to correct the management problems that have plagued DOE for 20 years. It is time to act. This is an opportunity we cannot afford to miss.

So, if the problem is so clear and undeniable, even according to DOE's own internal findings, why does not DOE fix the problem itself? After the most recent DOE internal management review, Secretary Richardson announced some reforms which do move in the right direction, but they do not move nearly far enough and still retain confusing, overlapping bureaucracies without one clear chain of command.

GAO has written a report devoted just to this question of why the DOE, fully knowing what the problem is, cannot fix itself, and the bottom line is that for 20 years DOE has not been able to solve the problem, and even with the best of intentions it will not be able to solve the problem alone. Congress must act, and we must act before it is too late.

I will also say that in my view the administration is more focused on containing the political damage arising from the spy scandal than it is on solving the underlying problems which allowed the spy scandal to take place. We in Congress cannot allow ourselves to just respond to today's headlines in a political way, we have to channel all of this energy and concern generated by the scandal into constructive solutions for a long-term problem.

Working with Senators and others, I have drafted a proposal which cuts to the heart of the problem and would set the nuclear weapons complex on the right path to do its job and protect our security. My proposal would create a new agency within the Department of

Energy called the Nuclear Security Administration. That agency would be responsible for all aspects of development, testing and maintenance of our nuclear weapons and for the facilities which comprise our nuclear weapons complex. It would have only one person at the top who would be an Under Secretary of Energy, and that person would have the authority to do the job with a clear direct chain of command. If something goes wrong, the Secretary, the President, the Congress know who to hold accountable.

The essential elements of this proposal have been recommended time after time in study after study, and after all this study I think we would be negligent in our duties if we do not take advantage of those studies and reports and implement their recommendations.

I think there is one other point that is important. If the last year has taught us anything, it should have reminded us of the central role that nuclear weapons play in strategic relationships around the world. From India and Pakistan to China, we are reminded that nothing alters the balance of power faster than a change in nuclear capability. If we do not protect our own nuclear deterrent against espionage and against aging, the security of our Nation and ideals will be threatened. We should act today when the path is clear and the time is right.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON MENTAL HEALTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I had the great honor of taking part in the landmark White House Conference on Mental Health. This conference brought together mental health providers, consumers and people from the private sector, and our goal was to develop strategies to eliminate the existing stigmas and encourage an environment of health where people with mental illness can thrive. The conference highlighted promising practices to limit discrimination, improve prevention and treatment and explore new steps so that we can take positive direction in helping people with mental illness. The conference was downlinked to over 6,000 sites around this country, including one in Santa Barbara, California, so that communities can come together in these important issues.

Earlier this year I introduced House Resolution 133, a bipartisan resolution which currently has 100 cosponsors to focus public attention on this historic event. I was proud to have a constituent here to take part in the conference, Annmarie Cameron. She is the Executive Director of the Santa Barbara Mental Health Association, and brought her expertise from the central coast of California here to Washington, D.C. Working with the Santa Barbara

Mental Health Association Board, Annmarie has been instrumental in affecting public policy on numerous issues. She has focused her considerable skills on increasing funding for mental health services, diverting persons with mental health disabilities from the criminal justice system, developing special needs housing for the homeless mentally ill. Her hands-on experience and professional expertise was a great asset to today's discussions.

I want to commend the President and especially Mrs. Tipper Gore for convening this conference. As Mental Health Policy Adviser to the President, Mrs. Gore brings knowledge and understanding of this complex subject and has devoted much of her life to raising awareness of mental health related issues. Just recently she took the brave step of publicizing her own battle with depression and her family history of mental illness. Her work will benefit people all around the country who have so long suffered in silence.

At today's conference I cochaired a panel on the Education and Training for Health Care Providers. There were many good panels. In ours, we focused how we can train our front-line medical providers as well as teachers to spot the signs of mental illness in children and then refer them for necessary care.

As a school nurse for 20 years, I know that the signs of mental illness are sometimes difficult to detect. The people who work with our kids and young adults need to be proactive in screening for mental illness. If we detect problems earlier, we have a much better chance of giving our children a better opportunity to live a healthier life.

As we think about the school environment we provide for our children and our local communities, we are mindful of the kind of resources our young people need as they grow and develop.

School violence is the tip of the iceberg, but of course it catches our attention, and it should. I have proposed increasing the funding within the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act to provide more counselors for our middle schools. In California, we have the fewest number per student in the Nation.

At this time there are 10 million adults in our Nation who suffer serious and chronic effects from mental illness, but for years the problem of mental illness has been swept under the rug. Sadly, people in need of help fall through the cracks of our mental health system every day.

Some cases, like the shooting in the Capitol or the New York subway incident grab headlines, but this systemic failure is repeated all too often throughout our country in so many daily tragic situations for people who suffer from mental illness as well as their families, their friends, and their communities. Our goal must be to attain greater insight into the troubling nature of mental illness and formulate policies to address these needs.

Today's landmark conference was an excellent step in the right direction by engaging in meaningful dialog on these issues which affect so many Americans. We are educating ourselves. With education comes understanding, and hopefully with understanding will come treatment and relief for the millions of people and their families who suffer mental illness every day.

□ 1915

A POSITIVE SPIN ON AN UGLY WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, the Yugoslavian civil war, now going on for years, was near ending until NATO chose to enter on the side of the KLA seeking independence. Aggressively entering the fray by invading a foreign nation, in direct opposition to its charter, NATO has expanded the war and multiplied the casualties. The impasse now reached, although predictable, prompts only more NATO bombing and killing of innocent civilians on both sides. It is difficult to see how any good can come from this continuous march of folly, but I am going to try.

Number one, the U.N. has suffered a justified setback in its effort to be the world's governing body of the new world order, and that is good. By NATO refusing to seek a U.N. resolution of support for its war effort, it makes the U.N. look irrelevant. Now NATO is using the U.N. to seek a peace settlement by including the Russians, who agree to play the game as long as additional American tax dollars flow to them through the IMF. The U.N. looks weak, irrelevant, ignored, and used. The truth is winning out.

Number two, NATO is on the verge of self-destruction. Since the purpose of NATO to defend against a ruthless Soviet system no longer exists, that is good, NATO, in choosing to break its own rules looks totally ineffective and has lost credibility. The U.S. can get out of NATO, come home, save some money and let Europe tend to its own affairs, and we can then contribute to peace, not war.

Number three, Tony Blair's true character has now become known to the world. He has not only annoyed many Americans, but many Germans, French, Italians and Greeks as well. By Blair demanding more American bombs, money and the introduction of ground troops, many have become skeptical of his judgment. It is much easier now to challenge his influence over Bill Clinton and NATO, and that is not only good, but necessary.

Number four, more Americans every day are discovering that military spending is not equivalent to defense spending. This is a good start. It is

clearly evident that when useless immoral wars are pursued, money is wasted, weapons are consumed, and national security is endangered, opposite to everything that is supposed to be achieved through defense spending. A foolish policy of foreign interventionism, no matter how much money is spent on the military, can never substitute for a sensible, pro-American policy of friendship and trade with all those countries willing to engage.

Number five, the ill-gotten war has shown once again that air power alone, and especially when pursued without a declaration of war and a determination to win, serves no useful purpose. Although most military experts have stated this for years, it is now readily apparent to anyone willing to study the issue. Many more Americans now agree that war not fought for the defense of one's country and for the preservation of liberty is immoral and rarely brings about victory. If we remember that in the future, that would be good.

Number six, NATO's war against Yugoslavia has made it clearly apparent that world leaders place relative value on human life. This is valuable information that should be helped to restore U.S. national sovereignty. According to NATO's policy, the lives of the Kosovars are of greater value than the Serbs, Rwandans, Kurds, Tibetans, or East Timorans. Likewise, oil and European markets command more bloodshed in support of powerful financial interests than the suffering of millions in Asia and Africa. This knowledge of NATO's hypocrisy should some day lead to a fair and more peaceful world.

Number seven, the issue of whether or not a President can initiate and wage an unconstitutional war without declaration and in violation of the War Powers Resolution has prompted a positive and beneficial debate in the Congress and throughout the Nation. This is a necessary first step to get Congress to regain its prerogatives over the issue of war.

Number eight, interventionism in the affairs of other nations when our national security is not threatened serves no benefit and causes great harm. Our involvement with NATO and Yugoslavia has once again forcefully shown this. Although our Founders knew this and advised against it, and American Presidents for over 100 years acted accordingly, this rediscovery of a vital truth can serve us well in future years.

Number nine, NATO's arrogance has once again restated another truth worth remembering: Might does not make right.

Number ten, the 19 nations' military actions against a tiny state shows that alliances to promote aggression do not work. The moral high ground is not achieved because despite the pronouncements of concerns for the suffering of the innocent, when survival is not at stake and when the defense

against an aggressor is not an issue, war by committee is doomed to fail. This is a lesson that needs restating.

Number 11: NATO's blundering policy ironically will leave a legacy that will allow rebuilding after the new world order disintegrates.

To the bewilderment of their own leaders NATO has forcefully supported the notion of autonomy and independence for ethnic states. Instead of huge governments demanding ethnic diversity, the goal of establishing Kosovo's independence provides the moral foundation for an independent Kashmir Kurdistan, Palestine, Tibet, East Timor, Quebec, and North Ireland and anyone else that believes their rights as citizens would be better protected by small local government. This is in contrast to huge nation states and international governments that care only about controlling wealth, while forgetting about the needs and desires of average citizens.

12. Another lesson that will be learned from this misadventure, but unfortunately not soon enough, is that empires self-destruct out of their own weighty arrogance and blindness to the truth. Inevitably powerful empires—and it is said we are the only super power left and have great world-wide responsibilities—pursue a march of folly, a course upon which we inextricably find ourselves.

If these lessons are remembered, we will have a much better chance of achieving peace and prosperity throughout the world.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FILNER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. CARSON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE TRUE MEANING OF MEMORIAL DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, Congress has just returned from the Memorial Day recess, and it allowed, I think, every Member and all Americans to reflect upon what Memorial Day really was all about. In Staten Island and Brooklyn, which I represent, we had the great fortune of honoring our veterans, many of whom died to save us and save the world for freedom, and many of the things that came up in conversations, aside from, clearly, our support and commitment to those troops in harm's way right now, whether it be in Kosovo or Iraq, was to remind us all what it was all about. For example, those World War II veterans or veterans from Korea, Vietnam, essentially what they were fighting for

was freedom, whether to bring freedom to others or to protect our own.

I think what too often we forget here in Washington is that ultimately the strengthening of personal freedom and individual liberty is really what we should be all about.

Right now, there are people back home that are paying the highest tax rates since World War II. That is just not right. There are people working two and three jobs just to put food on their table or pay for their child's education. That is not right.

What is right is that we reduce the tax burden on hard-working American people to promote economic growth and essentially allow them the freedom to spend, to save and to invest their hard-earned money as they see fit. Because there is an American spirit out there, whether it is in Staten Island or Brooklyn or anywhere across this country, that when given the right incentives, when given the right advice and guidance from the Federal Government, people will go out there and work hard, and they will produce wonders for the American economy, and they will produce wonders for businesses, both small and large.

And you know what? Congress does not have to intervene in every little decision-making. They do not need to look to raise taxes every chance they get. We should be pursuing a course of lowering the burden, really emphasizing limited government, truly articulating the need to remember what we all really should be supporting, and that is more freedom.

Frankly, the more we tax, whether it be at the Federal level, the State level or the local level, the more freedom we take away; and if we are committed to sending the right signal, not just to the people today but to future generations, that what the American spirit is all about, the notion of personal responsibility, of coming to our shores with hope and opportunity and hard work, when you do those things, the Federal Government will not penalize you or take away the fruits of your labor, that is when we will be sending a signal that America will remain strong and free forever; and the sacrifices of those veterans, too many of whom died to preserve freedom, too many of whom died to bring freedom to others, we will remind them that they did not die in vain.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

REPORT ON CONFERENCE ON MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS) and acknowledge that today we had a very momentous day. It was the first conference held by the White House on mental health and mental health issues.

I had the pleasure of cochairing the children's mental health segment, and I will tell you, Mr. Speaker, that we have opened a new day. I was very pleased to have with me Dr. Schnee from Harris County, Judge Eric Andell and Gerald Womack. Dr. Schnee and Gerald Womack were representing the MHMRA, Mental Health and Mental Retardation Agency for the County of Harris.

It is very interesting to note that crises bring about ideas and collaboration. I would hope that that was not the case, but I think the fact that we have been given the opportunity now to seize this moment, that we should begin to fight mental health issues in a way that we provide more resources, more insight and action.

In our session we found many interesting points that were made, and I would like to share some of those with you. One, we need to collaborate more, from the Department of Education, to Health and Human Resources, to the Department of Justice, but as well we need to collaborate with local and State government. All of us need to be concerned about providing more mental health services and more services to the American public.

We must fight against stigma. We must ensure in particular that our children who have been receiving special education do find that special education, albeit it is a very good program, it is not the only way out, that our children can have access to the needed mental health services that they may need to have.

We heard from Sue, an adoptive parent, who had 22 children. She asked us, do not leave out the parent. Provide the kind of holistic approach where parents can be included, so that children who are troubled with behavioral problems will be able to have a supportive home system.

We have found that 60 percent of the teenagers in juvenile detention have behavioral, mental or emotional problems. We are finding a large number of our teenagers have attempted suicide or committed suicide. This is particularly prevalent in all of our various racial and ethnic groups, and particularly in groups that, we were told, are immigrant groups, like the Pacific Asian population who are facing deportation. If, as a juvenile, they have committed some grievance and wind up being taken to a juvenile center, they have the potential now under the 1996 immigration law to be deported.

We are finding in youth who are gay and lesbian that they are being attacked as being different, and therefore have a high degree of suicide. No group should be left out, no group should be stigmatized.

We also determined that there are not enough child psychiatrists in our Nation. One community, one large county, had one half-time child psychiatrist. When they were referring children to get services, they went to the county and were told, "We can only take care of children ages 5 to 9. We do not have any services for children under 5 years old." It is well-known in the study of the brain that there is a great impact on babies, 0 to 3, and in fact that the fact that we have an ability to diagnose mental illness now and to do so by determining the brain's illnesses, if you will, so that we should not leave anyone out.

We also have found out unfortunately that with HMOs we have had less care as it relates to mental illness. There has not been a continuum of care. If a pediatrician sees a child that is troubled and refers that child to a psychologist or psychiatrist for help, with the parents' consent, the HMO willy-nilly may decide to change and not allow the continuum of care, and therefore that child breaks the cycle of care with that psychiatrist, which tells me that it is now time to pass the Patients' Bill of Rights. It is now time to ensure that there is a continuum of care and to realize that HMOs must serve us and we not serve them.

A parent from Indiana said we must stop forcing parents to hit their heads against a brick wall, to provide services for them that they can reach out to, that they can get to. It is all right to say take your child over here across town and you cannot get a bus or train or cannot get the resources to get them to that.

Then we must realize that the resources that parents have, that people of all economic levels have, must be consistent, so that Medicaid goes only to the cardiacare. So if you are a parent and you are a cardholder and have Medicaid, you may not be able to provide the kind of care you need for your child, or vice versa.

□ 1930

It is important that we talk to HCFA and others so that the continuing of funding sources will be provided.

Mr. Speaker, let me say that this was an eye-opening day. I will be offering a piece of legislation, Give a Kid a Chance omnibus mental health legislation for our children of America.

It is time to get to work. It is time to pass good health care and good mental health care.

TIME TO PASS COMMONSENSE GUN SAFETY LEGISLATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON MENTAL HEALTH

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, before we begin our commentary this evening,

I want to congratulate my colleague, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and my colleague from California who spoke earlier about the White House Conference on Mental Health.

I had the honor to participate in that event as well today, and just very, very quickly, I think it is clear that we need to focus on the issue of mental health. It is so critical in our society.

One, we cannot divorce the head from the rest of the body. We need to have the recognition that mental illness is an illness like other physical illnesses that people have. We need to destigmatize it.

We need to provide, most essentially, insurance coverage in the same way that we provide insurance coverage for physical illnesses. There needs to be parity for mental illnesses. We should consider that good mental health is good public health, and we need to promote that effort. So I compliment my colleague on her comments.

Mr. Speaker, this evening I am pleased to join with other colleagues, because we recognize that this is an important week for this Congress. Two weeks ago the United States Senate did the right thing. It is now time for the House of Representatives to do the right thing. That is to pass gun safety legislation for children in our country.

Thirteen children every single day are killed by guns in America. By comparison, there was an interesting statistic, that we lose one police officer every other day. That means it is more dangerous to be a child in America than it is to be a law enforcement officer. That is wrong. We need to pass commonsense gun safety laws in order to protect the children in this country.

Democrats in this body are a minority. We need votes from Republicans, from the other side of the aisle, to pass any piece of legislation. I believe that 85 percent of the Democrats in this body will vote for commonsense gun safety legislation to protect our youngsters. We need 20 percent of our Republican colleagues in the House to say no to their leadership and to join us to try to do the right thing.

We can in fact pass strong bipartisan gun safety legislation for children in this body. That has been the historical past. In 1995 with the Brady Bill, with an assault weapons ban, these pieces of legislation happened because thoughtful, reflective people came together on both sides of the aisle to say that this makes sense for our country. We have the opportunity to do that again this week. I happen to believe that American families and American children are counting on us to do our jobs.

What we have seen in the last couple of weeks, there were a number of us who wanted to try to pass this legislation before we left for the Memorial Day break, but we were told that we needed to come back to have hearings, that there needed to be a more thoughtful approach to how we dealt with this.

What has happened in the interim, and I think it is important to note this, unfortunately, the National Rifle Association, they asked for this delay and they received a two-week delay from the Republican leadership in this House.

That was designed to give the NRA time to generate a campaign of fear in an attempt to influence this vote, to water down the provisions that were passed by the United States Senate around which there was agreement that these were good pieces that everyone could agree to.

The NRA has generated that campaign of fear. That is what they have been doing. I just want to read briefly from a letter that was sent out over the weekend from the NRA. It is an astounding example of big money propaganda, but it has little relationship to the truth.

If I can just read one or two excerpts, and I quote, "What the Clinton-Gore-Lautenberg-Schumer legislation would do is to impose a cradle-to-grave massive Federal regulatory scheme on gun owners throughout America, and that is no exaggeration."

The second item, this legislation, "It gives the Federal Government open-ended authority to issue phone-book sized volumes of new Federal red tape on Americans who buy and sell firearms. It gives the Federal Government authority to keep names and addresses of citizens in FBI files, even after they are cleared as honest people entitled to buy firearms. It imposes virtually unlimited Federal fees across the board, whether you are selling guns, buying guns, or organizing or attending a gun show."

The final item, again I quote, "None of this has a thing to do with the Littleton or Georgia school attacks or any violent crime anywhere in America. It has everything to do with an attempt by gun haters and the enemies of your Second Amendment freedoms to dismantle the Second Amendment, one step at a time."

That they could comment to say that the Nation has not focused its mind, hearts, and energy on what happened in Littleton, Colorado, or in Conyers, Georgia, this is mind-boggling. They say it has nothing to do with this event. It has nothing to do with Georgia?

I say, I do not understand where these people come from. This has everything to do with Littleton, Colorado, and with Conyers, Georgia. This has everything to do with parents who today are afraid to send their children to schools. They are afraid of utilizing what has been the route to opportunity and success in this country, the classroom, the schoolroom.

I heard a fifth-grader last night in Orange, Connecticut, say that schools used to be the safest place to be. She, this little mite of a person, was reading her little statement at a town meeting, and she said, "I have had to ask myself and ask my classmates whether or not

this could happen in my school. And I have to answer that yes. And it makes me sad and it makes me afraid."

All we are asking for in this body, again, on this side of the aisle, is let us pay attention to the hue and cry of the American public in asking us to try to do something to bring some sense out of fear and some sense out of chaos. Parents and teachers are pleading with us to respond. We are in the midst of a national crisis.

Frankly, in my view there is no need for this kind of propaganda where the safety of our kids is concerned. We do not need to be engaged in hyperbole. We need to be very careful about this issue. We need to be very thoughtful and reflective about this issue.

Our message to the NRA is that this is the people's House. This is not their House. The American people desperately want to see gun safety legislation for their children, and those of us who are charged with the responsibility of bringing their voices to this people's House have an obligation to try to do the will of the public. We should heed their voices this week.

I am optimistic that we will pass good gun safety legislation, because while the NRA was generating this campaign over the last few weeks, there was another campaign that was going on in this country, a campaign by moms and dads, and teachers and grandparents, a grass roots campaign in America, people writing, calling, and having town meetings like the one that I went to last night on a beautiful Sunday evening in Connecticut, in Orange, Connecticut; 200 people willing to sit for almost 3 hours to express their views on how we try to deal with youth violence in this country.

Everywhere that I go these days people come up and they ask me, what is Congress doing to try to address this issue of gun violence? I went to a meeting where I was talking about social security and Medicare, and a woman stopped me as I was leaving. She grabbed my arm and she said to me, Rosa, she says, you are going back to Congress next week. Is there anything that is going to be done about the violence? She says, can you do something about gun legislation?

She says, I have two grandchildren. Both of them were forced to leave school 2 weeks ago because they had to be evacuated out of school in Indiana. She lives in Connecticut, her grandchildren are in Indiana, scared to death because these kids had to be evacuated from their classroom because of the fear that is out there.

I remember reading a story in the wake of the Littleton shooting where a Colorado parent said that his 5-year-old asked him, and I quote, "Dad, are they just shooting the big kids, or are they shooting the little kids, too?" Do we want to live in a country where 5-year-olds fear for their lives? Our 5-year-olds should be learning the ABCs. They should be playing outside at recess. They should not be worrying about gun violence.

I view this week as a test for this institution as to whether or not we have the courage to act. We have a chance to make such a difference in peoples' lives, to do the right thing, to allay some of those fears of parents, to begin to make a difference in keeping guns out of the hands of young people. But it must be a real deal, commonsense gun safety legislation, not watered-down legislation that is filled with loopholes.

We could make some very small changes in our laws that could make a big difference in people's lives: Close the gun show loophole and apply the Brady background checks at gun shows, require child safety locks to be sold with every gun, raise the eligibility age for owning a firearm from 18 to 21, and ban the sale of high capacity ammunition clips.

The issue of youth violence is not an easy one, it is a complex one. We need to have parents take greater responsibility for their children. We need the entertainment industry to take responsibility for its products. We need to ensure that our children have access to the mental health care that they need, that we talked about today at this conference.

But we must also curb our children's access to guns. We should pass this commonsense gun safety legislation this week. The American people I believe are depending on us.

Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is someone who is truly a leader in this House of Representatives on this issue, someone for whom we have in this body, all of us, a tremendous amount of admiration; a woman who has demonstrated such unbelievable courage in the face of tragedy in her own life, who has taken on this issue of gun safety, and taken her own personal experience and turned it in a way to drive energy and vision and inspiration to trying to bring some sense to this issue of gun safety.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN MCCARTHY).

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, my good colleague, the gentlewoman from Connecticut, mentioned that I came here to Congress to try and make a difference in people's lives. Six years ago I used to work in my garden a lot. I worked as a nurse. My husband and I used to go skiing in the winter, and my son was starting a new job. Then, on December 7th, Pearl Harbor Day, an incident happened on Long Island which certainly affected my life and many lives on Long Island.

□ 1945

That day I lost my husband. That day my son almost died, and my world became upside down.

It is almost 6 years now, and I take this issue of gun safety very, very personally because, as my son started to

recover, he said, "Mom, what is going on out there? Why are people shooting each other?" It was at that point that I vowed that I would try and make a difference. It was at that point that I vowed that, if I could save one family going through what we on Long Island went through, then that would be my job.

As a nurse, I have always looked at things as holistic. I have always looked at things as common sense. I said, well, obviously we have just got to tell the story, obviously we have just got to reach out to the American people and say, listen, we can make a difference out here. We can save people's lives. Never once did I ever think of taking away the right of someone to own a gun that never came into my mind.

But there was more that we could do to make sure that criminals did not get their guns. There was more that we could do so that children did not accidentally find a gun and use it. There was more that we could do to save families from going through the pain that we all did.

Then in 1996, my Representative decided to vote to repeal the assault weapons bill. But what people did not realize is how hard I fought to make sure that large capacity clips could not be used in this country. People said, well, that would not have made any difference in the Long Island railroad shooting. It would not have helped my husband, and it would not have helped my son, and it would not have helped the people in the beginning of the car.

But I would have to say it would have helped three young people on the other end of the car because Colin Ferguson used a clip that had 15 bullets in it. He was able to get two clips off before courageous people were able to tackle him. With the assault weapons bill, we brought that down to 10 bullets a clip.

I will be very honest with my colleagues, I did not know enough about guns, I did not know enough about what was going on out there. But one of the things I did find out from asking my hunters, "Do you use these large capacity clips? Do you use these to go hunting?" They said "Oh, absolutely not. You are not allowed to. You have to be a sportsman." I said, "Well let me get this right. Large capacity clips, people can buy them up to 15, 30, sometimes 60, sometimes 90 clips in one round, but we will give the animals in the forest, we will give the birds a better chance than a human being."

I could not understand that. Why did we have to fight so hard to get it down to 10 clips? Colin Ferguson did not miss one person with the bullets that he used. If we had had that law passed then, maybe three young people on the other end of the train would have survived. We do not know. Because the good news is, once the law was passed, we do not have a count on how many people were saved because we do not have a statistic anymore.

But I remember that debate back then, because I was part of it. I remem-

ber the NRA leadership at that time saying this is the slippery road. We are going to take away the right of everyone to own a gun. That has not happened. That was back in 1994. Now here we are in 1999. We have had eight shootings in our schools. We have lost too many children and too many were wounded.

We should be focusing on so many different issues. The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) talked about mental health. As a nurse, I can tell my colleagues that is something that we have to work with especially in our schools. Our children seem to be under so much pressure today. We have a lot of things that we can work on together, working with the parents, working with the schools, working with our community police to try and stop these tragedies. But people are forgetting because they do not make the newspapers. When we lose 13 young people a day, that is a Littleton every single day. We cannot lose focus on that.

But one of the things that upsets me, again, the NRA leadership. I keep saying the word "leadership" for a reason, because I have a lot of NRA members in my district. I talked to them, and I said, "This is what we are trying to do. Do you see anything wrong with this? Is there anything wrong with a child safety lock?" They said, "CAROLYN, we already store our guns correctly. We take those precautions." Do my colleagues know what, almost every hunter does.

We are not concerned about those that actually know how to store their guns, but we have so many people today that just go out and buy a gun, do not learn how to use it, bring it home, and leave it in the home. That is inviting disaster. That is inviting disaster.

What we are trying to do is modest, and they will say, the NRA leadership, that it is not going to save anyone's life. I have heard this debate for so long, and, yet, when I look at other countries, other countries that do not have the killings like we do, they have the same social problems as we do, they have drug problems, they have alcohol problems, they have mental health problems, and yet they are not losing over 30,000 people a year or they are not losing over 5,000 children under the age of 18 every single year.

There is something wrong here. All I am asking is for this House to put forward what the Senate put forward. All I am asking, let us try to see if we can bring gun violence down in this country. Let us see if we can do this.

As I said, what the Senate has put forward are modest steps. Do I think that we should be able to do more? Yes. Will that debate hopefully come in the future? I hope so. But this week let us see where the House is, because a week ago Thursday, I sat with the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) on the juvenile justice committee, and I sat there. I am usually a very optimistic person, but by the time we left

that committee hearing, I said, oh, my God. We are not going to get anything done. The NRA leadership is going to come into this committee and water down those modest bills that were passed. Child safety locks. Closing the loopholes in our shows, our gun shows.

Yet, if my colleagues listen to the NRA leadership, and unfortunately so many of their members will read this and get scared, they will get scared because they will say they are trying to take away my right to own a gun, there is nothing in the bills that we are trying to be passed, hopefully this week, that will take away the right of a legal citizen, a legal person to buy a gun.

Will there be some inconveniences? Yes, there will be. But do my colleagues know what? Again, talking to gun owners, women gun owners, men gun owners, they are willing to take that inconvenience if it can save a child's life, if it can save someone's life.

We see statistics that gun violence has come down in this country as far as homicides. What no one talks about is what it is costing this health care system, because medical technology, thank God, are saving people. That is not a statistic.

My son is a statistic. He survived. He was not supposed to live. But there is no count on him and what it has cost this country to get him where he is today and the struggles that he has to go through on a daily basis to keep what he has worked so hard to get.

People do not realize, when someone is injured as severely as Kevin was, he has to have physical therapy three times a week. He has to work out every single day. He is one person. Multiply that by all the accidents and certainly intentional shootings that happen in this country on a daily basis.

We have estimates from \$2 billion to \$3 billion a year that it is costing our health care system, \$2 billion to \$3 billion a year. Gosh what we could do with that money. Gosh, we could push that into education. We could put that into our health care system. We could help our senior citizens. We could help our veterans. Yet, they do not want us to do anything.

There are many Members here, good Members that are petrified of the NRA leadership, and they should be. They should be.

What I am asking the American people, what I am asking every mother, every father, we need to hear from your voice starting now and going through until we get good legislation passed that could hopefully save a child's life, hopefully save a family from going through the grief that so many families go through, because I have to tell everyone I think, there are so many of us as victims that have been fighting so long for this, many victims before me, and the only reason we got involved is because we did not want another family to go through this.

That is my job. That is why I am here. It is a job that I would love to be able to finish and go home to my garden, go home and maybe have some time to go skiing. But until that job is done, I am going to stay here, and I am going to fight tooth and nail, because that is what the people of my area voted me in for.

We have a long way to go. I am asking those Members that I know will have a tough time to stand up. But if the American people do not stand with them, they are going to have too many Members here that are going to be afraid to vote on legislation that could save lives.

Let us have a chance for a change, let us try and do the right thing for a change, let us see if we can do common sense legislation and maybe, and this is the good news, maybe we will see a drop, even more so in homicide. Maybe we will see a drop in suicides in our young people. Maybe we will see accidental deaths come down even more.

But it will be amazing if we see a drop in the amount of money that is spent on health care on a daily basis for those that are surviving. We have an opportunity here. We have a moral obligation here. The women of this Congress have to stand up and stand together. But, again, the American people on a grassroots front have to have their voices heard, because I will tell them, the NRA leadership will win again; and we as Americans will actually be the losers.

I thank my colleagues for taking this stand. I thank them for standing with us to try and make a difference.

□ 2000

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my thanks to the gentlewoman. We thank her for her courage, we thank her for her optimism. She is truly an inspiration for all of us. And what she has said, I, too, and I know my other colleagues here tonight believe, as she does, that the American people will stand tall with us. They have to know we are willing to take that first step, and I believe that they will be with us.

I want the gentlewoman to know that she gives us all really great courage to try to do the right thing and we thank her so very much.

The gentlewoman also said one thing about inconvenience, and it will be an inconvenience in the same way that seat belts are an inconvenience in this country, the same way that metal detectors at airports are an inconvenience. But they happen to save lives, and so we swallow hard or we get annoyed, but we buckle up and we take whatever jewelry or change out of our pockets and we go through those metal detectors because it does make a difference.

I thank the gentlewoman for making a difference.

I would now like to recognize the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE). And as part of this debate

and as part of this discussion, because some of us who are here tonight have been the subject of commentary that would say that the only thing that we believe as part of the issue of youth violence is gun legislation, and that is so totally not the case. There are a number of people who were at the mental health conference today and precisely there because there is an unbelievable need in our schools to integrate mental health services for our youngsters.

That is part of this puzzle. That is so much a part of this puzzle of youth violence, of engaging teachers and administrators and law enforcement people to understand and to recognize signs of difficulty that students may be having and to help them to get the services that they need. And I know my colleague from Texas is a big proponent of that effort in the same way that she is a proponent of trying to do something about gun safety legislation in this country. We are not one-dimensional people on the floor of this House tonight.

And so I yield to my colleague from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Connecticut for her leadership and for the really smart and determined approach to the challenge that we have before us, allowing us to hear from the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY), a person who does not walk as a victim, although she has been a victim. She is a surviving victim who lost her husband and saw her son fight for his life. But I think what we have seen this evening is persistence.

I spoke yesterday to a group of graduates, and I challenged them at the Morning Star Full Gospel Baptist Church as to whether or not they were a part of the membership or the movement. Many times Members of Congress are not perceived to be in a movement. In fact, some would argue that that is not a good forum to legislate, being in a movement, because it suggests that we only hear one side, that we are so single-visioned or tunnel-visioned that we cannot see all shapes and sizes.

But I think we have cause now to be in a movement around an issue that needs the energy of a collective group of individuals, Republicans and Democrats to say, now is the time to pass this legislation. Not because we have tunnel vision, because we do not want to look back over our shoulders and see any more violence that we might have prevented, such as that at Columbine High School, Littleton, Colorado; Georgia, Jonesboro, Pennsylvania, and other places unnamed.

My colleague is right. I think it is important for the American people to realize that we are not one-dimensional. And I mentioned the legislation, Give a Kid a Chance, the omnibus mental health services bill. And I am looking at it now, and it is 18 pages. We are not one-dimensional. There is a

need for comprehensive mental health services for children. There is a need for the entertainment industry to be responsible.

I believe, as I see my colleague here from New York, that there is a need for us to be in a movement. And why is that? Because I grew up in the generation that saw John F. Kennedy shot dead with a gun, the same generation that saw Robert Kennedy shot dead with a gun, and then saw Martin Luther King shot dead with a gun. Yet I did not rise up and castigate the second amendment, as my friends in the National Rifle Association suggest that we have done.

I did, as a council member, pass gun safety and responsibility legislation, holding adults responsible for not putting away their guns. And we saw a 50 percent drop in accidental shootings by children. Not one hunter in the State of Texas was prohibited from using his or her gun.

And yesterday, again in another speech before the State Department of Corrections in the State of Texas, I challenged my fellow Texans. I said, I know we are known to love our guns here. I might have been on foreign ground, I said, but it is important for me to say to my fellow Texans that we in Congress are not taking away anyone's guns. We are not dismantling the Second Amendment. The Senate bill, the provisions that were passed and that will hopefully be passed in this House if we are part of a movement, has nothing to do with anyone's love and admiration for guns, anyone's gun collection, antique gun collection. What it has to do with is saving lives.

I am really tired of hearing "guns don't kill, people do." But people take guns and kill, and they do it dangerously, they do it criminally, but they also do it accidentally. They do it by way of the fact that there are 260 million guns in this country, even more than people in the United States, and children get guns. And I believe it is now imperative that we become part of a movement.

I would almost say to the gentlewoman from Connecticut that we appear on this floor every single day and that we reach out to those who would come by train or bus, or however we do this, to be part of a movement, because I believe if we lose this time, all the work that I may do, that we may do collectively on mental health, with the entertainment industry, working with parents and teachers and providing more school counselors, which many of my colleagues have been involved in, along with the gentlewoman from Connecticut; people like the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER), so instrumental; the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY); the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR); the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), my colleague, we could call the role.

So many of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have worked on

so many issues that I take great offense at hearing the term "tunnel vision" when there are so many things we are working on. But if we do not get to the gun issue, we are going to lose it and the multiple ammunition clip that was passed in the Senate. Yes, we did something back in 1993, but we left out all the used and secondhand ammunition clips that are still in the cycle of commerce.

I just want to share with my colleagues, as I respond to a few points and as I move toward concluding, something about this thing called blindness to the fact that we have so many guns. Speaking to an undercover agent of the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Agency, and I spent a good few hours with the gentleman, he said he can buy guns on almost every street corner. Of course, they only have about 2,000 agents. Not enough to do the job we need them to do.

But he went to one lady and said, "I'm going east to shoot a police officer." And this is not something I would like to say, but she sold him a gun and she said, "By the way, if you're going to do that, why don't you take a silencer. Make your job better. And if you get caught, don't remember my name."

This is someone purchasing a gun out of the back of a station wagon, someone's so-called personal collection. And that is the reason why we need regulation of our gun shows and we need to ensure there are instant gun checks, because probably if that person was not an undercover agent, as he was, an instant gun check might be able to find out that that is a criminal trying to do criminal acts. But we have refused to do that.

And, yes, my colleague indicated that a week or so ago the Subcommittee on Crime of the Committee on the Judiciary, of which I am a member, had a hearing in order to propel this legislation. I hope they were serious. I hope the chairman was serious about that hearing, because what that means is we should be prepared to mark up this legislation.

And we had representation, in trying to fair, from the National Rifle Association. And, frankly, I am glad we did. I do not want anyone to suggest that in this movement that we have here on the floor of the House that we are not listening to everyone's claims in opposition. And, boy, did they have an opposition.

The National Rifle Association thought almost everything we proposed was wrong. Unfortunately, they did not see the value in ensuring that guns should be kept out of the hands of children, that we should require people to have their guns locked up, that we should close the loophole on the gun show sales.

I want to share with my colleagues briefly some of the things they believe, and they are sending out to their members, although I know a Captain Spivey of Harris County, a National Rifle As-

sociation member, and he stands with me, a constable, a police officer, and says, "You are right. Pass those laws. I am with you, and I am an NRA member."

I wonder how many members of the NRA would step aside from their leadership and stand with us.

Listen to some of these points that they are saying that our bill will do.

The President, or Executive Director Wayne LaPierre, says that our legislation "Can prevent your law-abiding son from inheriting his grandpa's shotgun collection." Our bill deals with selling them at events, not inheriting the legacy of someone's grandfather or father, their beautiful gun collection. That is not true.

"Considers legal guns in private hands subject to intrusive Federal regulation, even in the privacy of our own home." I will stand here tonight and every night to say that we do nothing to go into an individual's home and take their guns. There is no one knocking on doors and asking people to dispose of all their guns. This is not true.

So I would just simply say to my friends in the National Rifle Association, when they write someone like Michael, and I am reading a letter they have sent out across the country, that they should tell Michael the truth. When they send a letter to tell Michael that he needs to act immediately, and I am reading a letter from the National Rifle Association of America to Dear Michael. "In the next 2 weeks your Congressman, Congresswoman is going to cast the most critical gun vote in over 5 years."

They name a few Senators. They throw the names of Bill Clinton and AL GORE in this letter to suggest that this is wrong. They lump in every gun ban group in America, saying they are all lumped together. Then they say, "Don't let anyone tell you the vote that is going to take place in the House is about instant checks at gun shows. That is the party line, but don't buy it."

"What this legislation is about is, it will impose a cradle-to-grave massive Federal regulatory scheme on gun owners throughout America. And that is no exaggeration."

They tell their readers to read a fax sheet, and they say, "We cannot beat this without you. But if you help now, it will be enough to win. The great thing about our country is when you call, when you write, and when you get your views heard, you have an enormous power, Michael. If you help us today, you can beat the national media, The New York Times, The Washington Post, and all the enemies of the Second Amendment who would dismantle the foundation of freedom in this country, brick by brick."

I love the Bill of Rights. We did a lot with it in this last session in the Committee on the Judiciary. We held the Constitution in our hands a lot in dealing with impeachment. But I would simply say to my colleagues that I would hope that we in America are bet-

ter than this letter. I really hope we understand what the second amendment is all about. I hope we understand the First Amendment, the Bill of Rights, and I hope we understand the Declaration of Independence, that we all are created equal.

I hope the National Rifle Association and its leadership will become part of a movement that says we count our children first. And that movement is to promote and care and love our children, that we are not putting our guns away to block our use of them and to strip us of the Second Amendment; we are putting our guns away to protect our children and give them a future and help them to have children and grandchildren.

I think we need to be in this movement. My commitment is to join my colleagues as many times as we have to, to come to this floor and say that we will pass this legislation. And it will also be my commitment to address any member of the National Rifle Association with a cool head, warm heart, reasoned mind and ask them to join me to ensure that letters like this, scaring our decent Americans all over this country that love peace and freedom, should say what is really right: that they will join us and do the right thing.

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I thank the gentlewoman for allowing me to share with her. I also hope that we will pass all the mental health legislation and all of the regulations, if you will, fair regulations, on violence to our children in the media, fair, keeping in mind the First Amendment.

I hope we will also work with law enforcement, everyone. But at the same time, we cannot ignore this crucial time now to pass gun legislation that will protect us now and in the future.

I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership and her time.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) for her eloquent words and for her leadership and for pointing out so clearly that the document from which she quoted in fact is a fund-raising letter. It is a letter prone to hyperbole in order, in fact, to scare people. It is a campaign of fear. It is a campaign of rhetoric.

I, too, hope and believe that there are people out there even who receive that letter, who understand probably better than most about the necessity for safety and gun safety legislation, that they will understand the hyperbole, understand the rhetoric, but also understand that they are caring Americans and care about the safety of their families, which they do, and of other families.

It gives me great pleasure to yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY). And I want to continue to emphasize the point that those of us who stand here tonight are not one-dimensional. We do not react to this issue of youth violence in a cavalier or knee-jerk way that says that the only resolve is gun legislation.

The gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) has spent her career fighting for lowering the blood alcohol level to lower the incidence of drunk driving. She works tirelessly on promoting after-school programs in our schools, which is part of this issue, so that young people have a place to go and a place to be during those hours where the greatest amount of crime occurs. She has spent time talking about lessening the size of our classrooms for safety and accountability in education and of providing safer schools for our youngsters so that they can, in fact, achieve their desires and their dreams.

So as part of what she does on a daily basis to understand the complexity of the problem and knowing that we have to move on all of these areas, including the gun safety issue, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) for ordering this special order this evening. It is truly an honor for me to spend some time with her and my good friend the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN MCCARTHY) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE) to talk about this very important legislation.

And I am very glad that she mentioned that we work together on just a whole range of issues, education, health care, and we know that we have to address the violence in our society in just so many different ways, and my colleagues talked about it this evening, that this is not the only answer.

But as I talk to people in my district, as I talk to the mothers, the fathers, the children who are afraid to go to school, I realize there is a madness in this country and we have to work on doing something about the guns.

My colleagues and I have talked about how different it was when we were in elementary school. I do remember, a long time ago, when Ms. Margot in first grade would get upset when someone was chewing bubble gum and leave the classroom. These kids are going to school and worried about whether someone has a gun. This is madness. And so, as a grandmother and a mother, I feel it a personal obligation to represent all these families across America.

Every once in a while in our congressional career we feel that there is an urgency to do something and do it now. I think of the pain of the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN MCCARTHY) when she lost her husband, the pain of the gentlewoman from New York as she watches her son Kevin fight back, the pain of all those parents in Littleton, in Conyers, the pain of all those family members.

Every day 13 youngsters are killed because of guns. We have a responsibility and an obligation to do something and to do it now. And each week and nearly every day since the tragic shootings in Littleton, Democrats have

called for urgent passage of meaningful gun legislation. We filed discharge petitions. We held press conferences. We raised our voices loud and clear. The NRA just cannot be allowed to write our gun laws anymore.

I want to assure my colleagues that I, along with my colleagues, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN MCCARTHY), the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE) and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. STENY HOYER), we are going to address this every moment we can.

The gentlewoman and I and the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) came prepared to offer gun control legislation to the Treasury, Postal Appropriations bill. It was hard to believe. We had on our desk the wires from Conyers that had just happened that morning. And yet the GOP leadership stalled. They did not act. They did not heed our calls. They did not take up the meaningful legislation that our Senate colleagues have passed. They even canceled the Treasury, Postal markup rather than consider our common sense gun control amendments.

Hard to believe, is it not, that the GOP leadership could be more afraid of the NRA than they are of violence in our schools?

Now the leadership's delay has given the NRA the chance to strategize and mobilize. My colleagues referred to the letter that the NRA sent to their members in a fund-raising drive. Undaunted, the NRA is back in full force. The letter says, and I quote, "pulling out all the stops to win this battle." But we have news for them. We will not let them win. We will not back down. This battle is over the safety of our children at home, in our schools, on the playground, and it is a cause worth fighting for.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot back down in the face of the NRA. We must stand firm. Like our Senate colleagues, we must have the courage to reach across the aisle and pass meaningful bipartisan gun control legislation. The American people want action now. We have got to get the guns off of our streets and away from our children.

I cannot tell my colleagues how many people came up to me during this recent work period in our district and said, "how could you not do something? You were elected to do something? Nita, I know you are a leader on modernizing our schools. I know you want to put computers on everyone's desk." And then they tell me that the kids are afraid to go to school.

We are going to continue to make sure that we have after-school programs to tutor our youngsters to provide them with the academic support they need so they can be what they want to be, so they can reach for the sky and fulfill their dreams. But they are afraid to go to school. These kids have to go to school with gun detectors. This is madness.

And we know we have to look at the whole picture, as my colleague mentioned. We really have to talk about why it has become such a violent culture, why the kids have to watch these violent episodes on TV and the movies and the Internet. We understand, as my colleague said, that this is not a one-dimensional issue.

But there is a madness in this country. They should not be able to buy guns when they are a kid. I mean, how is it that they cannot go to a licensed gun dealer and buy a gun until they are 21 yet they can buy a gun from a secondhand dealer at a gun show? It does not make any sense.

But we are not even talking now about the comprehensive bill of the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN MCCARTHY). We want to work on that. What we are saying is the Senate passed common sense legislation. No one should be celebrating that. Because unless it passes our House and unless the President signs it, it is not law.

So let us make sure that we pass the common sense legislation that passed the Senate. And as we are doing that, let us talk about the larger issue and pass more comprehensive legislation. But let us not wait.

And I know that my colleague and I and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN MCCARTHY) and the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and other members of our caucus are going to be speaking to mothers and fathers and families all around the country. And I hope they are listening tonight. Call your member of Congress. Tell them to pass the legislation now. We have the power to do it. We can do it. We must do it. We must save lives. Let us do this now.

I want to thank my friend and colleague the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. ROSA DELAURO) for her leadership on just so many issues. I know how she cares about Head Start and pre-K and how she is fighting to make sure our young people are nurtured all the way through, and this is part of that great effort. Let us deal with this now.

I thank my colleague again for leading us in this great effort.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) for her comments. And I just want to highlight something that she said, which is the wonder of the body that we serve in and what can be done. She said that every now and again in our congressional career comes a moment where we have an opportunity to make a difference, to do something.

I happen to view, as my colleague does, that this is an historic opportunity. We are not so glued and fixed in a calendar and in a schedule that we cannot move when a need arises in the country for us to move.

Thirteen children dying every single day from gun violence is a national crisis. The kinds of unspeakable violence we have seen in school settings across

the country, the pleas from parents and grandparents, from children, to make our schools safe places to be in says to those of us who hold a public office we need to act and to move to try to help us with this problem.

We cannot be so fixed in our own agenda, in our own schedule, in everything that only we concern ourselves with to say we cannot change what it is that we do here so that we can meet this challenge, meet this need, take this opportunity to say, yes, we can act and act in the best interest of the American public. And that is all we are talking about. We have this opportunity this week. We would be derelict in the responsibility that we have been entrusted with if we walk away from that responsibility.

And again, my colleague said it, the Senate passed modest legislation, legislation that has consensus from the gun industry, from the sports councils, from others. Our duty and obligation is to pass that kind of legislation in this body.

I thank the gentlewoman and I thank my colleagues for joining us tonight.

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NATIONAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to talk to our colleagues about what I think is one of the gravest issues to face this Nation, certainly in the 13 years that I have had the honor of serving in this body.

I come before our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Republican Party but as someone who believes that national security issues rise above party politics. I am very proud of the fact, Mr. Speaker, that both times I ran for mayor of my hometown I was the nominee of both the Republican and the Democrat Parties. In fact I today enjoy significant support from Democrats back in my home district in Pennsylvania.

In Congress, Mr. Speaker, I have taken great pride in working with Members of the other side on national security issues, and I have been the first to acknowledge that many of the struggles that we have won in this body against the White House involving national security were won only because we had the support of strong leadership on the Democrat side as well as the Republican side. I give those comments today, Mr. Speaker, because I want to focus on what is happening with the debate surrounding the Cox Commission of which I was a member and the resultant information that has been put forward to the American people about a matter that needs to be thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Speaker, it is my contention that when the administration got a preliminary view of the Cox Committee report in early January, in fact we gave it to the administration sometime around January 2nd or 3rd, they got a chance to see a document that nine of us, Democrats and Republicans, had worked on together for 7 months in a very nonpartisan way. We did not care where problems had occurred, in which administrations they were in. If we saw evidence of our security being harmed or potentially harmed, we laid the facts basically where they were. We did not attempt to spin them or distort them or attempt to have them be other than what they in fact were. We did that because we wanted to have the integrity of our report kept intact once it was completed. No member of the Cox Committee released any information to the media. We swore to ourselves that we would not in fact jeopardize our findings. We gave it to the White House the first week of January and we asked for a very quick response to assist us in making that report available in a declassified version so the American people and our colleagues could read it and talk about it. As we all know, that took 5 months. But what gave me the first indication that this report was going to be spun politically was about a month later, in February. In fact it was February the 1st. Sandy Berger, the National Security Adviser to the White House, issued a statement that I have a copy of to selective members of the Washington media, responding to the 38 recommendations that we made in our Cox Committee report that were still classified. Without asking any member of the Cox Commission, Sandy Berger released the White House's spin in response to those recommendations.

Two days after he released that spin, I had the occasion of asking the Director of Central Intelligence, George Tenet, in a closed National Security Committee hearing in front of 40 Members from both parties if he agreed as the head of the CIA with our findings that our security had been harmed. Now, Mr. Speaker, this was 2 days after Sandy Berger released public information about our still classified report. George Tenet said, "Congressman, we at the CIA haven't finished reading the document yet." Which meant, Mr. Speaker, that the White House, before the CIA had even completed reading our report, was spinning it publicly to try to deflect attention away from the White House and any responsibility of this administration. That is not what the nine members of the Cox Committee did and that is not the approach we used. We did not spin anything. Yet that was my first inclination that this White House was not going to deal in an honorable way with the findings and the conclusions that we drew from our extensive research into the results of the transfer of technology both legally and illegally to China.

Mr. Speaker, that spin continues today. Since the report was released

some 2 weeks ago, the administration has sent Bill Richardson, a friend of mine whom I served with in this body, out a road show traveling around the country convincing the American people that the only issue in the Cox report is Chinese espionage, the stealing of our W-88 nuclear warhead design, the stealing of our nuclear design technology. And the reason why the White House has wanted to spin the Cox Commission report in this way is because they can point to this stuff to having occurred before the Clinton administration took office. So what Richardson has been saying publicly, on national TV shows, on the talk shows on Sunday mornings is, "Look, when this administration in 1995 found out that China had stolen some of our designs, prior to us coming into office, we took aggressive steps to stop it. These problems didn't happen under the Clinton administration. They happened under previous administrations."

I am here tonight, Mr. Speaker, to challenge that notion and to offer to debate Secretary Richardson anytime anyplace in a public format on the issues that I am about to unveil. First of all, Mr. Speaker, even though the Cox Committee report did not just focus on the nuclear laboratories and their security, let us talk about the labs for a few moments, because if you listen to Secretary Bill Richardson traveling around the country, he would have us believe that the only problems with the labs were problems that started under previous administrations which he has now cleaned up. That is hogwash, Mr. Speaker. Let us look at the facts.

Mr. Speaker, it was in 1993 and 1994 when Hazel O'Leary was appointed to be the Secretary of Energy by President Bill Clinton that she decided that the color-coded ID system used in our Department of Energy labs which said based upon the color of the chain and the ID that you wore around your neck, you would only be allowed access to certain parts of our laboratories. It was the way that we kept people out of illegally accessing information that they did not have the proper clearance for. When Hazel O'Leary came into office, this long established practice that had been under previous administrations, Republican and Democrat, was overturned because she thought that color-coding was discriminatory. So what happened, Mr. Speaker, was in 1993 and 1994, the Clinton administration did away with that identification process which made it almost impossible for the lab directors and others to know whether or not a person was in a correct area of a lab gathering information and access to data that they should not have had.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if that was a good decision back in 1993 and 1994 which maybe the President would say was the case, why then did this administration 2 weeks ago move to reinstate the policy that Hazel O'Leary did away with in 1993 and 1994? If it was good back in

1993 and 1994 and if the color-coded ID system was not necessary, why did they all of a sudden 2 weeks ago tell the labs, "You're now going to put back into place a color-coded ID system" at a tremendous cost to taxpayers. That was under this administration, Mr. Speaker.

Number two, it was this administration and Hazel O'Leary who decided that FBI background checks, which had been the case under previous administrations, before people could gain access to our labs, that FBI background checks had to be done so that we could determine whether or not those people were spies or whether or not they were appropriately entitled to have access to classified information. Again it was Secretary O'Leary, Bill Clinton's appointee, who in 1993 and 1994 put a hold in at least two of our labs on FBI background checks, allowing scores of people to get access to our labs, not just Chinese or Asian nationals but a whole host of people because they were not being required to have FBI background checks.

Number three, Mr. Speaker. It was in the 1993-1994 time frame when an employee of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory who had retired was accused of releasing sensitive and classified information in a public setting. The Oakland office of the Department of Energy did an investigation of that employee and they found out, and in fact accused him of violating the requirements of security at our labs. What did they do? They penalized that retiree by removing the access he had to classified information even as a retiree. They took the appropriate steps. What did Hazel O'Leary do, Mr. Speaker? When that removal of that retiree's classified status was undertaken and when he appealed it, all the way up to the Secretary's office, Secretary O'Leary overruled the Oakland office of the Department of Energy and reinstated the employee's classification status. Every employee in every laboratory in America saw the signal being sent by this administration, "We don't need color-coded IDs, we don't need to have FBI background checks, and when employees give out classified information, we're not going to consider that a major issue."

One more point, Mr. Speaker. And you do not hear Bill Richardson talking about these facts, but I am offering to debate him here tonight, anytime, anyplace. Mr. Richardson says that when this administration found out, in 1995, that the Chinese had stolen the designs to one of our most sophisticated warheads, the W-88 and the W-87, that they immediately took action, they began a process of closing in on the security, and he said that began in 1995.

Mr. Speaker, I want to call particular attention to my colleagues and to the American people this two-page spread that was in the July 31st, 1995 issue of U.S. News and World Report entitled "Shockwave" documenting the annihi-

lation and destruction that would be caused by a nuclear attack or a nuclear bomb going off. In this document, Mr. Speaker, is an illustration of the W-87 warhead. Mr. Speaker, in 1995, this was classified. Mr. Speaker, this administration, in 1995, leaked this document to U.S. News and World Report, giving the entire populace of the world, through U.S. News and World Report, access to the design of the W-87 nuclear warhead, the same year that Bill Richardson is saying they were putting the clamps on the control of our technology.

But it does not stop there, Mr. Speaker. Because when this occurred, the Department of Energy began an internal investigation as to who would have leaked this design of this W-87 nuclear warhead, who would have given this information out to a national magazine. Mr. Speaker, I have the name of the person that was conducting that investigation, and I have been told that he was told to stop the investigation because they knew where it was going to lead to, that it was Hazel O'Leary herself who gave U.S. News and World Report the actual diagram of the W-87 nuclear warhead in 1995. Yet Secretary Richardson, on the Sunday morning news shows, is saying, "We have taken the steps to close these gaps."

Mr. Speaker, I am today asking for a full investigation as to whether or not the Department of Energy did such an internal investigation and I want to know whether or not the individual who was overseeing this was told by his superiors not to pursue finding out who leaked this information in 1995. And, Mr. Speaker, if this administration was so intent on controlling access to these kinds of secrets, then they would surely be able to give us the answers to the questions I am posing tonight. Who did the investigation, and who did they find out leaked this particular diagram to U.S. News and World Report in 1995? It was not the Reagan administration, Mr. Speaker, and it was not the Bush administration. It was this administration.

Mr. Speaker, the comments of Bill Richardson around the country are hollow, they are shallow, and they are nothing more than political rhetoric being spun to deflect attention away from one of the most gravest issues that has confronted this Nation in this century, and, that is, the overall loss of our technology, in many cases where we relaxed standards to allow people to take information or where we lowered the thresholds to give people information. Today we have the Secretary telling us that our labs are secure. I can tell you right now, Mr. Speaker, there are no controls on e-mails that are being sent out of our labs at this very moment. They will tell you they have a software system that looks for keywords, that if an e-mail is sent to Beijing or some other city and a keyword is in that e-mail, it raises a flag and that person then will be investigated.

Raising a flag after the e-mail leaves the laboratory does us no good, Mr. Speaker.

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So for Richardson to say that secure measures are in place today is wrong, it is factually wrong, it is not correct, and he needs to be honest with the American people.

Secondarily, Mr. Speaker, we have just learned that later on this year China will be testing the newest version of their long-range ICBM missile with a range of 13,000 kilometers that can be launched from a submarine that has the potential for a MIRV or a multiple reentry capability. This rocket, this long-range ICBM, the JL-2, is beyond anything they have had in the past, and it is almost a replica of the trident class ICBMs that we have used in this Nation.

We did not think China would have this capability until several years down the road. We now have word they will test that missile, that ICBM, this year.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very serious issue. The American people need to understand what is happening to their country. They need to understand the blame game cannot stop by firing lower level employees who are only following directions. The blame game cannot stop by saying it was industries' fault. Industry was only abiding by the rules set by this government, and they cannot blame Chinese or Asian Americans, many of whom are some of our finest citizens. It was this government and this administration that failed the American people, and the American people need to see the factual information.

With that in mind, Mr. Speaker, the following two charts are now available on my web site nationally:

The first chart, Mr. Speaker, for the first time ever gives the complete linkage between those agencies and entities of the Peoples Liberation Army and the Central Military Commission of the PLA which are all indicated by the red boxes, and you cannot read them, our colleagues cannot read them, but you can get this off of our web site, and I have offered to give copies of this chart in a smaller form to every Member of Congress regardless of party.

The red boxes indicate Chinese arms of the PLA. The green boxes, Mr. Speaker, which are again too small to read, are the financing entities that were established to finance the acquisition of technologies for the arms of the PLA and the Central Military Commission. They would identify the technology, and the green financing entities would then finance the purchase of that.

How would they finance the purchase of it? Through the blue boxes or the front companies. Literally hundreds of front companies were established in this country, in Hong Kong, in Macao, all over the world, whose sole purpose it was, was to acquire western and American technology.

Mr. Speaker, in this chart our colleagues and the American people can read for themselves who all of these players are and who all of these characters and all these organizations are, but there is something new here, Mr. Speaker:

For the first time that I am aware of each of these boxes are interconnected with solid and dotted lines. The solid lines indicate direct working relationships between financing entities, PLA organizations and Chinese front companies. The dotted lines indicate working relationships.

I am asking now to enter in the RECORD, Mr. Speaker, a document I entitled sources and references:

SOURCES AND REFERENCES

(1a) Chan, Christine. "More J&A Securities Staff Quizzed." *Hong Kong South China Morning Post*, July 16, 1998: p a1. Article in *Hong Kong South China Morning Post* which cites corporation chairman Zhang Guoqing and corporation president Yang Jun as under investigation in connection with their activities at the People's Liberation Army-backed J&A Securities.

(1b) J&A Securities (Hong Kong) Limited. Company Ordinance Increasing Share Capital and Creating Additional Shares. Company Reference No. 433562. June 8, 1995. Various company ordinances increasing capital, creating shares, and providing board information for the J&A corporation signed by Zhang Guoqing on behalf of the corporation.

(1c) J&A Securities (Hong Kong) Limited. 1997 Brief: Introduction to J&A Securities Limited. 1997. J&A Securities Limited company brochure for 1997 which lists corporation officer and board members.

(1d) J&A Securities (Hong Kong) Limited. Company Ordinances Appoint Directors and Officers and for Other Purposes. Company Reference No. 433562. December 21, 1993 through August 18, 1994. Various company ordinances changing the name, appointing directors and officers, and providing board information for the J&A corporation.

(1e) J&A Securities (Hong Kong) Limited. Company ordinances Appoint Directors and Officers and for Other Purposes. Company Reference No. 433562. February 14, 1996 through July 18, 1997. Various company ordinances appointing directors and providing board information.

(1f) J&A Securities (Hong Kong) Limited. Mortgage and Charge Details. Company Reference No. 433562. April 1, 1998. Documents that detail loans and other incomes from The China State Bank, The Standard Chartered Bank. Documents also certify relationships with additional companies.

(2) Laris, Michael. "Chinese Executive Defend Loral's Role; Undue Missile Aid by U.S. Firm Denied." *The Washington Post*. June 22, 1998: p a17. Article in *The Washington Post* that identifies a Hong Kong businessman 'Zhang' (Zhang Quoqing) as the source of \$300,000 given to Johnny Chung.

(3) Rempel, William C.; et. al. "Testimony Links Top China Official, Funds For Clinton." *The Los Angeles Times*. April 4, 1999: p a1. Article in the *Los Angeles Times* that details the link between a Chinese intelligence official, Johnny Chung, \$300,000 intended for the Clinton campaign.

(4) "General's Daughter In Probe." *Agence France-Presse Wire*. Clips from a French Newswire with citations from the *South China Morning Post* which cites the link between Liu Chao Ying (Daughter of China's Top General and Aerospace Official), Johnny Chung, and executives from Hong Kong and Chinese companies.

(5) Chin, Michelle. "Lippo Fund to Focus on Chain Stores." *South China Morning Post*. July 13, 1995: p 3. Article that cites the directors of the Lippo Fund and lists the China Aerospace International Holdings corp as partner in the fund.

(6) Pusat Data Business Indonesia. *Conglomeration Indonesia*, 2nd edition. Jakarta, Indonesia. Pusat Data Business Indonesia. 1995. Company and shareholder information from a standard business reference work on nice conglomerates run by individuals with links to the Chinese government.

(7) Kelly, Michael. "TRB: CITIC-VIP." *The New Republic*. January 6, 1999. Article which links numerous high-profile Chinese government operatives who met with Clinton through Johnny Chung.

(8) Liu, Melinda. "The Portrait of a Hustler." *Newsweek*. March 31, 1997: p 36. Article in *Newsweek* that cites Johnny Chung's connection to the White House and the First Family.

(9) Partial citation and timeline of activity at Marswell Investments Limited. Document which describes the directors and officers at various Hong Kong 'Front' companies.

(10) Translation Section of the U.S. Consulate General in Hong Kong. "'Princeling' Influence Within PLA Said Growing." *Hong Kong Guo Jih Pao*. December 9, 1996. Serial: HK3012054596. Article translated from Hong Kong newspaper by FBIS which details the link between the PLA and CITIC.

(11) The Washington Post Company. "Campaign Finance Key Player: Wang Jun." *www.washingtonpost.com*. January 6, 1999. Washington Post website profile on Wang Jun, chairman of an arms trading company and White House coffee attendee.

(12) The Washington Post Company. "Campaign Finance Key Player: Ng Lap Seng." *www.washingtonpost.com*. January 6, 1999. Washington Post website profile on Ng Lap Seng, chairman of a Chinese financial conglomerate and DNC donor.

(13) Summary of documentation on China Aerospace International Holdings Limited (CASIL). An analysis of CASIL background and its involvement with the satellite business and a citing of key figures.

(14) Dun & Bradstreet. "Ever-Victory System Engrg." *Worldbase*. April 25, 1997: p. 48. Business citation that establishes the link between Asia-Pacific Satellite and China Aerospace International Holdings, Ltd.

(15) The United States Department of State. "Sasser Writes Home About the Chinese Army." United States Department of State. October 1, 1998. A report from the U.S. Ambassador to China on the PLA and their plans to develop communications networks with private companies.

(16) Lim, Wah Dr., et. al., "Independent Review Committee Report on the LM-38B Launch Failure." Palo Alto, California. Space Systems/Loral. May 10, 1996. A report initiated by the Loral Company to evaluate the cause of failure for a Chinese Space Launch Vehicle.

(17) Diamond, John. "U.S. Probes Hughes, Chinese General's Son, in Satellite Export Deal." *The Associated Press*. July 3, 1998. AP wire article.

(18) The Washington Post Company. "Campaign Finance Key Player: Maria Hsia." *www.washingtonpost.com*. January 6, 1999. Washington Post website profile on Maria Hsia, Veteran Democrat fund-raiser indicted on money laundering charges in connection with an event attended by Vice President Gore.

(19) Suro, Robert. "Gore's Ties to Hsia Cast Shadow on 2000 Race." *The Washington Post*. February 23, 1998: p a1. A Washington Post article that details the link between Maria Hsia and Vice President Gore.

(20) Reed Business Information Limited. "The Bank of East Asia Limited." *The Bank-*

ers Almanac. Reed Business Information Limited. 1998. Standard business reference material on the Bank of East Asia including profile and personnel information.

(21) Sun, Lena H.; Pomfret, John. "The Curious Cast of Asian Donors." *The Washington Post*. January 27, 1997: p a1. A Washington Post article on the Clinton connection to Asian Donors.

(22) China Charity Federation. "Founders of China Charity Federation and Permanent Members to the Executive Council." <http://www.philiphayden.org/ccf/aboutus/permanent_members.html> January 6, 1999. Promotional Materials that link the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to Silver Faith Holding.

(23) Liang, Hsiao-chi and Ma, Chien-hsing. "In a Major Reversal of Fortune in Struggle for Supremacy, Marketplace Wai Lands Himself in a Predicament." *Hong Kong Yi Chou Kan*. February 20, 1998: pp 38-42. Article in Hong Kong newspaper on CPC Officials and Triad links.

(24) Op. Cit. Liu, Melinda.

(25) The Hughes Corporation. "China Programs Starting from 1/1/96." Hughes Network Systems. Internal company document specifying programs in China.

(26) Gerth, Jeff and Golden, Tim. "China Set Cash to U.S. Bank, With Suspensions Slow to Rise." *The New York Times*. May 12, 1999: p a1. New York Times article on money sent to the United States from Chinese banks.

Mr. Speaker, this 4-page document gives 28 specific unclassified documents or 26 unclassified documents that are studied on this chart that provide all the linkages so the American people in unclassified form can read how all of these link together for the first time ever, and I encourage everyone of our colleagues and every person across this country to turn on the web site, get access to this, and then get access to these unclassified documents, and I would say to our colleagues, "If you can't locate them, I have a master copy of each of these documents in my office. In fact I have several master copies. I will give you copies of whatever one of these documents you can't find."

Now, as extensive as this is, Mr. Speaker, I can tell you this is only scratching the surface. In one of our House hearings one of our colleagues asked the FBI when they were doing the investigation of these linkages how much of what they know is now available in public form with all the reports, all the investigations, how much of what the FBI and the CIA knows is available to the public, and this was the answer:

Less than 1 percent.

So, as broad as this is, as documented as this is, we only know publicly less than 1 percent of what the FBI and the CIA know about the linkages between PLA front organizations, front companies and financing mechanisms, and the bottom line question has to be asked, Mr. Speaker, is:

What made this happen? What was the grease that caused these transactions to take place? What caused these proliferation controls to be lowered? What caused these accesses to take place?

And that gets to my second chart, Mr. Speaker, which is the time line.

This chart, Mr. Speaker, for the first time that I know of gives a detailed analysis of what has happened in this country since 1993.

Now my colleagues on the other side are going to say, "Well, a minute, Kurt. You picked 1993. You are being partisan because that is when Clinton took office."

That is not the case, Mr. Speaker. I picked 1993 because two things happened.

Up until 1993, Mr. Speaker, under Democrats and Republican Presidents alike, there was a process in place to control technology from Nations like America to be sent abroad to what we consider to be Tier 3 nations or nations that are not allowed or were not supposed to have very capable technology that could come back to hurt us. This process was called COCON. COCON was an international organization of allied nations, the U.S. and Japan, that met on a regular basis, and they decided collectively what kind of technology would be allowed to be sold and to which countries it could be sold to.

In 1993, without pre-approval of any of the other countries, France, Great Britain, Japan or any of the other ones, this administration ended COCON, ended it, and the doors opened up.

Now they put into place something called the Wassenaar agreement which everyone has acknowledged is a total failure, yet COCON worked. In 1993 COCON ended, and the floodgates opened.

Something else happened in that year, Mr. Speaker. I would like to enter in the RECORD at this point in time, Mr. Speaker, a letter from the White House dated September 15, 1993, to Edward McCracken, Chief Executive Officer of Silicon Graphics from Bill Clinton. Mr. Speaker, every American needs to read this letter because this letter was sent by the President of the United States September 15, 1993, and who did he send it to? To one of his biggest contributors and one of those blocks of people who supported his candidacy, Edward McCracken, Chief Executive Officer, Silicon Graphics, Mountain View, California.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 15, 1993.

Hon. EDWARD MCCrackEN,
Chief Executive Officer,
Silicon Graphics, Mountain View, CA.

DEAR EDWARD: Thanks for taking the time to come by for lunch on Wednesday. It was good to see you—and it was a pleasure to get your insights.

I wanted to bring you up to date on a topic we were not able to discuss at lunch; the issue of export controls. As you know, for some time the United States has imposed stringent exports controls on many of our most competitive exports. By some estimates, unnecessary export controls cost U.S. companies \$9 billion a year in lost sales. One reason I ran for President was to tailor export controls to the realities of a post-Cold War world.

Let me be clear. We will continue to need strong controls to combat the growing threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and dangerous conventional weapons, as well as to send a strong signal to

countries that support international terrorism. But we also need to make long overdue reforms to ensure that we do not unfairly and unnecessarily burden our important commercial interests.

In that regard, I wanted you to know that we hope to announce some important reforms by September 30. As you may know, Commerce Secretary Ron Brown has been leading a process within the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee (TPCC) to examine how we might better promote U.S. exports. As part of that process, the National Security Council has led an effort to develop specific export control reforms. I hope to announce those when the TPCC issues its report on September 30.

We have not yet finalized all of these reforms, because I want to be sure that they get a full interagency review. But I am optimistic that the steps we take will help liberalize controls on many of our most competitive exports, while protecting our important national security concerns. Let me give you a sense of the reform we are considering:

Liberalize Computer and Telecommunications Controls. When this Administration began, the U.S. controlled any computer with a capacity above 12.9 MTOPs. My administration is in the process of raising that level to 67 MTOPs for most free world countries, relieving well over 13 billion of computer exports each year from the need for a license. By September 30, I hope to raise that level further—and also announce important liberalizations for telecommunications exports to most free world destinations.

Reduce Processing Time. Delays in processing export control licenses is a burden on business—and a legitimate gripe against the Federal government. I hope to announce significant reductions in the time it takes the government to process export license applications.

Expand Distribution Licenses. We hope to expand significantly the availability of distribution licenses for controlled computers so that exporters need not come back repeatedly to the Federal government for a license.

Eliminate Unnecessary Unilateral Controls. Controls imposed only by the U.S. (and not by competitor countries) at times can put our exporters at an unfair disadvantage as competitor companies export like products freely. I expect to announce that, by December 31, my administration will identify and eliminate wherever possible unnecessary U.S. unilateral export control policies.

I expect that these reforms will help liberalize controls on tens of billions of dollars worth of U.S. exports. It can help unleash our companies to compete successfully in the global market.

These reforms fit into a broader framework. Soon we will complete our review of nonproliferation and export control policy, which will set guidelines for further steps we should take. I am also currently engaged in seeking major reforms to COCOM, which should lead to significant liberalization of controls on computers, telecommunications and machine tools, while establishing a more effective structure for addressing the changing national security threats we will face in the years ahead.

Let me assure you that I am personally committed to developing a more intelligent export control policy, one that prevents dangerous technologies from falling into the wrong hands without unfairly burdening American commerce. It is important. It is the right thing to do. And many of these changes are long overdue. I look forward to working with you in building a new consensus around an effective exports control policy that meets these objectives.

Sincerely,

BILL CLINTON.

But what is the content of the letter, Mr. Speaker? The letter outlines the administration's plans to liberalize, liberalize the availability of technology to nations abroad.

So here it is in black and white where the President is telling the CEO of Silicon Graphics this is what we are going to do for you over the next 6 years.

Guess what, Mr. Speaker. They did it.

What were some of the highlights? Let me read from the letter. Quote: Liberalize computer and telecommunications controls, reduce processing times, expand distribution licenses, eliminate unnecessary unilateral controls, and it goes into detail in describing.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am a free trader, and I believe in allowing our companies to compete. But what you had in 1993 was the wholesale opening of the flood gates. At the same time Hazel O'Leary is saying we do not have to worry about the people who work in our labs, they do not need color-coded IDs, they do not need to have FBI background checks, and when they give out classified information, we are going to ignore that and not worry about it. And, oh, by the way, US News, if you want this chart of the W-87, we will give it to you, and you can run it nationwide.

Mr. Speaker, these stories need to be told across America.

This time line from 1993 to 1999 shows every decision made by this administration that allowed a new technology to flow, in this case to China. It also shows activities of China in violation of arms control regimes. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I would ask at this time to insert Chronology of Chinese Weapons Related Transfers:

[From the Los Angeles Times, May 21, 1998]

INDIGNATION RINGS SHALLOW ON NUKE TESTS

(By Curt Weldon)

Escalating tensions between India and Pakistan should come as no surprise to the Clinton administration. Since the president took office, there have been dozens of reported transfers of sensitive military technology by Russia and China—in direct violation of numerous international arms control agreements—to a host of nations, including Pakistan and India.

Yet the Clinton administration has repeatedly chosen to turn a blind eye to this proliferation of missile, chemical-biological and nuclear technology, consistently refusing to impose sanctions on violators. And in those handful of instances where sanctions were imposed, they usually were either quickly waived by the administration or allowed to expire. Rather than condemn India for current tensions, the blame for the political powder keg that has emerged in Asia should be laid squarely at the feet of President Clinton. It is his administration's inaction and refusal to enforce arms control agreements that have allowed the fuse to grow so short.

In November 1992, the United States learned that China had transferred M-11 missiles to Pakistan. The Bush administration imposed sanctions for this violation but Clinton waived them a little more than 14 months later. Clearly, the sanctions did not have the desired effect: Reports during the first half of 1995 indicated that M-11 missiles,

additional M-11 missile parts, as well as 5,000 ring magnets for Pakistan nuclear enrichment programs were transferred from China. Despite these clear violations, no sanctions were imposed. And it gets worse.

Not to be outdone by its sworn foe, India aggressively pursued similar technologies and obtained them, illicitly, from Russia. From 1991 to 1995, Russian entities transferred cryogenic liquid oxygen-hydrogen rocket engines and technology to India. While sanctions were imposed by President Bush in May 1992, the Clinton administration allowed them to expire after only two years. And in June 1993, evidence surfaced that additional Russian enterprises were involved in missile technology transfers to India. The administration imposed sanctions in June 1993, and then promptly waived them for a month, never following up on the issue.

Meanwhile, Pakistan continued to aggressively pursue technology transfers from China. In August 1996, the capability to manufacture M-11 missile or missile components was transferred from China to Pakistan. No

sanctions. In November 1996, a special industrial furnace and high-tech diagnostic equipment were transferred from China to an unprotected Pakistani nuclear facility. No sanctions. Also during 1996, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency issued a report stating that China had provided a "tremendous variety" of technology and assistance for Pakistan's ballistic missile program and was the principal supplier of nuclear equipment for Pakistan's program. Again, the Clinton administration refused to impose sanctions.

Finally, in recent months we have learned that China may have been responsible for the transfer of technology for Pakistan's Ghauri medium-range ballistic missile. Flight tested on April 6, 1998, the Ghauri missile has been widely blamed as the impetus for India's decision to detonate five nuclear weapons in tests earlier this month. Again, no sanctions were imposed on China.

Retracing the history of these instances of proliferation, it is obvious that Pakistan and India have been locked in an arms race since

the beginning of the decade. And the race has been given repeated jump-starts by China and Russia, a clear violation of a number of arms control agreements. Yet rather than enforce these arms control agreements, the Clinton administration has repeatedly acquiesced, fearing that the imposition of sanctions could either strain relations with China and Russia or potentially hurt U.S. commercial interests in those countries.

Now the Clinton administration has announced a get-tough policy, threatening to impose sanctions on India for testing its nuclear weapons. But what about Russia and China, the two nations that violated international arms agreements? Shouldn't they also be subject to U.S. sanctions for their role in this crisis? Sadly, the Clinton administration is likely to ignore the proliferators and impose sanctions solely on India. In the meantime, China and Russia will continue their proliferation of missile and nuclear technology to other nations, including rogue states such as Iran, Iraq and Syria.

Date of transfer or report	Reported transfer by China	Possible violation	Administration's response
Nov. 1992	M-11 missiles or related equipment to Pakistan (The Administration did not officially confirm reports that M-11 missiles are in Pakistan).	MTCR; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	sanctions imposed on Aug. 24, 1993, for transfers of M-11 related equipment (not missiles); waived on Nov. 1, 1994
Mid-1994 to mid-1995	dozens or hundreds of missile guidance systems and computerized machine tools to Iran.	MTCR; Iran-Iraq Arms Nonproliferation Act; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
2nd quarter of 1995	parts for the M-11 missile to Pakistan	MTCR; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
Dec. 1994 to mid-1995	5,000 ring magnets for an unsafeguarded nuclear enrichment program in Pakistan.	NPT; Export-Import Bank Act; Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act; Arms Export Control Act.	considered sanctions under the Export-Import Bank Act; but announced on May 10, 1996, that no sanctions would be imposed
July 1995	more than 30 M-11 missiles stored in crates at Sargodha Air Force Base in Pakistan.	MTCR; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
Sept. 1995	calutron (electromagnetic isotope separation system) for uranium enrichment to Iran.	NPT; Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act; Export-Import Bank Act; Arms Export Control Act.	no sanctions
1995-1997	C-802 anti-ship cruise missiles and C-801 air-launched cruise missiles to Iran.	Iran-Iraq Arms Nonproliferation Act	no sanctions
Before Feb. 1996	dual-use chemical precursors and equipment to Iran's chemical weapon program.	Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act	sanctions imposed on May 21, 1997
Summer 1996	400 tons of chemicals to Iran	Iran-Iraq Arms Nonproliferation Act; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
Aug. 1996	plant to manufacture M-11 missiles or missile components in Pakistan.	MTCR; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
Aug. 1996	gyroscopes, accelerometers, and test equipment for missile guidance to Iran.	MTCR; Iran-Iraq Arms Nonproliferation Act; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
Sept. 1996	special industrial furnace and high-tech diagnostic equipment to unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in Pakistan.	NPT; Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act; Export-Import Bank Act; Arms Export Control Act.	no sanctions
July-Dec. 1996	Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) reported "tremendous variety" of technology and assistance for Pakistan's ballistic missile program.	MTCR; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
July-Dec. 1996	DCI reported "tremendous variety" of assistance for Iran's ballistic missile program.	MTCR; Iran-Iraq Arms Nonproliferation Act; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
July-Dec. 1996	DCI reported principal supplies of nuclear equipment, material, and technology for Pakistan's nuclear weapon program.	NPT; Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act; Export-Import Bank Act; Arms Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
July-Dec. 1996	DCI reported key supplies of technology for large nuclear projects in Iran.	NPT; Iran-Iraq Arms Nonproliferation Act; Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act; Export-Import Bank Act; Arms Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
July-Dec. 1996	DCI reported "considerable" chemical weapon-related transfers of production equipment and technology to Iran.	Iran-Iraq Arms Nonproliferation Act; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
Jan. 1997	dual-use biological items to Iran	BWC; Iran-Iraq Arms Nonproliferation Act; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
1997	chemical precursors, production equipment, and production technology for Iran's chemical weapon program, including a plant for making glass-lined equipment.	Iran-Iraq Arms Nonproliferation Act; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
Sept. to Dec. 1997	China Great Wall Industry Corp. provided telemetry equipment used in flight-tests to Iran for its development of the Shahab-3 and Shahab-4 medium range ballistic missiles.	MTCR; Iran-Iraq Arms Nonproliferation Act; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	no sanctions
Nov. 1997/April 1998	may have transferred technology for Pakistan's Ghauri medium-range ballistic missile that was flight-tested on April 6, 1998.	MTCR; Arms Export Control Act; Export Administration Act.	no sanctions

¹ Additional provisions on chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons were not enacted until February 10, 1996.

ABWC—Biological Weapons Convention; MTCR—Missile Technology Control Regime; NPT—Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Mr. Speaker, this CRS document, which I had prepared a year ago, outlines approximately 17 cases where we caught the Chinese selling technology illegally. This administration knew about it, and it is all documented here. They imposed the required sanctions twice and waived them each time. All of those or most of those transfers are documented here.

Something else is on this chart, Mr. Speaker: White House presidential visits. I could only complete it up through 1995, the number of times that key peo-

ple involved in this massive scheme were able to get into the White House.

Now, I can tell my colleagues my constituents cannot ever get in the White House. We cannot even get White House tour tickets which are available for schools because we only allow four a year. These are American schoolchildren.

Let me read you, Mr. Speaker. John Huang; he visited the White House four times in March of 1993, four times in April of 1993, two times in May, one

time in June, one time in November, all in 1993.

Now my constituents cannot do that. Yet this White House opened the floodgates to welcome selected people in who were a part of this network, Mr. Speaker.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, I am asking the House Clerks Office tonight to give me the price of what it would take to put this document in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I am not going to put it in tonight until I get the price. What is this document, Mr. Speaker? These

are the FBI wiretap transcripts of conversations between Chung and Robert Lu, the FBI wire tapped transcripts that took place from May 6 of 1998 all the way through August of 98. In these transcripts in the words of these key players in this process, the American people, Mr. Speaker, for themselves can see what was going on and can read with their own eyes about the discussions that were taking place.

Before I yield to my good friend, Mr. Speaker, I want to say what the rallying cry of this Member, and I would ask for, if I could, a price for that for the next day so I can decide whether or not to put it in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, but I would tell the American people it is available. It was given to me by Carl Cameron from Fox News. It is running nationwide, and I would encourage every American person, every colleague of mine, to read the transcripts contained in here of conversations as documented by the FBI.

Mr. Speaker here is the real story:

If this administration has nothing to hide, they can do one very simple thing: release the entire text of the memos sent by Louis Freeh and his subordinate investigator to Janet Reno requesting that a special prosecutor be named to handle this whole situation. If there is no other question we need to ask as Americans, for the next year and a half it is this one question because Louis Freeh, the head of the FBI, and his top investigator recommended Janet Reno, but because of all this data, and they have a lot more than I have shown my colleagues; in fact, I have seen a lot more as a member of the Cox Committee that I cannot put on here because it is classified. But they seen all of this data, the other 99 percent we cannot show, and they made their recommendations, and Janet Reno choose not to follow their recommendations.

The American people are owed, owed an explanation as to why Janet Reno choose not to follow the advice of her chief law enforcement agent for this country. Every person in this country needs to send a card to the White House, every Member of Congress needs to ask the question why the White House will not release the FBI internal memos that Louie Freeh and his assistant sent to ask for a fully completed investigation of this network, of this operation, because that will tell us, Mr. Speaker, whether or not there were motives behind the transfer of technology that caused America's security harm, and that question needs to be asked by everyone in this country.

Mr. Speaker, my hope is that all of our colleagues in this body and the other body will have literally tens of thousands of letter writing campaigns, post cards to the White House asking, and Janet Reno asking one simple question.

This can be very confusing, and I do not expect the American public or even our colleagues to understand every nuance of what is explained here. It is

very confusing, but they can ask one question:

Why will you not release the Louis Freeh memos to Janet Reno in regard to the investigation of the connections between the PLA and the Central Military Commission, the Chinese front companies, the financing mechanisms including the donations of campaign funds to certain individuals to see whether or not there really was a tie and a connection in each of these cases?

□ 2100

That question needs to be answered more than any other single question that I can think of. Mr. Speaker, I would urge all of our colleagues to make that their rallying cry over the next year and a half.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield to my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. HAYWORTH).

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss at the outset of my remarks if I did not publicly acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON), who has been at the forefront of explaining to the American people and many of his colleagues in Congress the necessity, the imperative of a strategic missile defense, who has been among the leaders in understanding a prospective missile defense system, who has gone many times to the former Soviet Union, now the Russian Republic, to establish dialogue with the members of the Duma there, so, in the words of Dwight Eisenhower, once Americans and Russians get together they can understand what is at stake here.

But more compellingly tonight, Mr. Speaker, our colleague at the outset of his remarks framed the question most appropriately and eloquently when he said, Mr. Speaker, this is a problem that does not confront us as Republicans or Democrats; this is a security concern for all Americans.

Indeed, as the gentleman points out, the inadequate, shallow and incomplete responses of our former colleague from New Mexico, Mr. Richardson, now the Secretary of Energy; as he points out the misguided, to say the least, efforts, if you will, of former Energy Secretary Hazel O'Leary; as he points out the curious selective investigations by this Justice Department and Attorney General Reno, as he offers, and, Mr. Speaker, I will move with my staff to make available on my web site as well the China connection that my colleague from Pennsylvania has remarkably put together and the time-line that he also offers.

This is something that should concern every American, for what we have seen, Mr. Speaker, is a quantum leap in technological prowess by the Communist Chinese, with our know-how, with our expertise.

Indeed, I would just say to my friend from Pennsylvania, whatever price it might cost to include those transcripts

of the FBI wiretaps in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, it is a small price to pay on behalf of the American people to understand the width and breadth of this scandal. "Scandal" is an overused term, we have seen so many, and yet, again, we have this remarkable, troubling, dangerous development in our national security.

I have said before, Mr. Speaker, this is as if we are in an Allan Drury novel come to life. But you cannot close the book on this. This is a problem of incredible magnitude that goes to the security of every family.

Mr. Speaker, as the President of the United States stood at the podium just in front of the Speaker's Chair and in a State of the Union message bragged that no American child went to sleep a target of Russian missiles, how sad it is that now the Communist Chinese have the technology and have aimed their missiles at America, to the extent that we had the Chinese defense minister in defending a provocative action against Taiwan say, "Oh, we believe you," meaning the United States, "value Los Angeles more than you do Taiwan."

The bellicose nature of the threats and, more than rhetoric, the reality of the technology transfer, is inexcusable, and we, not as Republicans nor as Democrats, but as Americans, need to follow the lead of my colleague from Pennsylvania and get to the bottom of this, because it is an outrage.

As my colleague from Pennsylvania pointed out, it does not only concern former Energy Secretary O'Leary; it does not only concern Attorney General Reno; it does not only concern the spin offered by our former colleague, current Energy Secretary Mr. Richardson; it goes all the way to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

U.S. News & World Report put that document in, as shocking as that was. I wonder, Mr. Speaker, how many of the American people have seen the videotapes of the Communist Chinese leaders who contributed to the Clinton-Gore campaign in 1996 in the Oval Office? People who are part of these front groups.

Mr. Speaker, we do not have too many ducks on the lakes in Arizona, but if it walks like a duck and quacks like a duck, Mr. Speaker, a preponderance of the evidence seems to indicate that it is in fact a duck. What we have here is a serious problem.

I would also note the outrageous and curious behavior of our so-called National Security Adviser, Mr. Sandy Berger, a former lobbyist for the Communist Chinese on trade issues. In April of 1996 we know for certain that he was informed of the Chinese penetration of our labs in Los Alamos, and apparently he did nothing.

Interestingly enough, Mr. Speaker, April of 1996, that was when Vice President GORE went to Southern California for his campaign fund-raiser, what he

first described as a community outreach event at the Buddhist temple in Southern California.

The American people have simple questions that need to be answered. Are we safe? Are those who took the oath of office to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States and thereby provide for the common defense in fact being good stewards and good custodians of that trust? As my colleague from Pennsylvania eloquently and substantively explains tonight, that is a serious question for which there may be troubling answers.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. I thank my colleague for joining me. I would like to stay here and engage the gentleman, but I am supposed to do a TV shot, so, unfortunately, I have to yield back my time. But I would like to thank the gentleman for coming over and joining me.

HMO REFORM NEEDED NOW

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. GANSKE) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, before I came to Congress I was a reconstructive surgeon. I took care of a lot of children who were born with cleft lips and pallets, similar to this little baby here. Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, about half of the reconstructive surgeons in the country in the last couple of years have had proposed surgeries to correct conditions related to this birth defect turned down by HMOs because they are "cosmetic."

Mr. Speaker, when you have a normal process like aging and you do an operation to make it better, that is cosmetic. But, Mr. Speaker, when a baby is born with a birth defect in the middle of their face, like this, that is not a cosmetic procedure. I can give you many functional reasons why this should be fixed. But there are children in this country in the last several years who have been denied medically necessary treatment by HMOs.

Mr. Speaker, I closed my medical practice when I came to Congress, but I still go overseas to do surgeries to correct birth defects like this. I remember a few years ago I was down in Guatemala and a 30 year old man came in with an unrepaired cleft lip just like this. He lived all his life with an unrepaired cleft lip. So we fixed him the next day.

He had come in with his mother, who was probably about 50, but she looked like she was about 80. They were of Indian extraction. When we took him back to the recovery area in this small hospital up in northeast Guatemala, his mother broke down and started crying. She said in Spanish, "Ahora el va a Dios con felicidad," now he will go to heaven happy.

Now, Mr. Speaker, one of the Members of this Congress, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), should be

commended, because he has helped raise funds for those surgical trips abroad, many of them done by Dr. Bill Riley, to help correct this type of birth defect. But we have a situation in this country where even if you are paying a lot of money for your insurance, you are getting turned down because your HMO arbitrarily declares this not medically necessary.

When HMO reform comes to the floor, I hope my colleagues who have participated in helping children get charitable care to correct this type of birth defect will vote for legislation that makes it necessary for insurers in this country to cover correction of this type of birth defect.

Mr. Speaker, the clock continues to tick. Another week has gone by without legislative action in the House on HMO reform. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, has promised the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. NORWOOD) that we would have a subcommittee markup "sometime in June." But where is a firm commitment to a date certain, and where is the commitment for a full committee markup, and where is the commitment from the Republican leadership in this House to move HMO reform to the floor? Or do we just continue to delay?

Managed care reform should be on the floor by July 4th. There are four weeks until the July 4th recess. So, colleagues, let us get moving.

Now, why is it so important to move this legislation in a timely fashion? Because, Mr. Speaker, people are being hurt every day by decisions by managed care health plans that they make when they know they cannot be held responsible for those decisions.

I recently read an account of a gruesome crime, and I saw an analogy in that crime to what we have with Federal law as it relates to HMOs.

Mr. Speaker, in late 1978 a woman by the name of Mary Vincent made a fateful decision. She jumped into a blue van on a freeway while hitchhiking in Berkley, California. Later the driver pulled off the highway and, in a flash, Mary saw a hammer swinging at her head. Her attacker then tied her hands behind her back and he raped her viciously, repeatedly. She screamed for her release. Finally, he untied her hands, only to sink an ax, an ax, into her left forearm. Then he did it again, and again, and her left arm was off in three blows. Four blows later, and he had cut off her other arm. This sadist then dumped her molested and violated and mutilated body into a culvert off of a lonely road, where she was found the next morning, miraculously, still alive.

Mary was in the hospital for a month and was eventually fitted with prosthetic arms that have crab-like pinchers for her hands. She later testified against her attacker, and when she left the witness stand, he swore at her, "If it is the last thing I do, I am going to finish the job."

Eight years later Mary was living in Puget Sound when she heard on her

wedding day that her attacker had been freed from San Quentin after serving only eight years. She lived in fear for years that this rapist would return to finish the job.

Finally, in February 1997, her mother called her with more bad news. Her attacker had killed a Florida woman. Last year she flew to Florida to testify against her attacker again.

□ 2115

This time he got the treatment he deserved. He is now on death row.

Parentetically, Mr. Speaker, it is crimes like those done to Mary Vincent that caused me and many other of our colleagues to support the death penalty. Any person who is not criminally insane should be responsible for his or her actions.

So what does the horrendous tragedy that befell Mary Vincent have to do with managed care reform? Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, it reminded me of an equally tragic event that happened to a little 6-month-old baby named Jimmy Adams.

At 3:30 one morning Lamona Adams found her 6-month-old boy Jimmy panting, sweating, moaning, with a temperature of 104, so she phoned her HMO to ask for permission to go to the emergency room. The voice at the other end of the 1-800 number, probably 1,000 miles away, told her to go to Scottish Rite Hospital. Where is it, asked Lamona? I don't know, find a map, came the reply. It turns out that the Adams family lived south of Atlanta, Georgia, and Scottish Rite was an hour away on the other side of the Atlanta metro area.

Lamona held little baby Jimmy while his dad drove as fast as he could. Twenty miles into the trip, while driving through Atlanta, they passed Emory Hospital's emergency room, Georgia Baptist's emergency room, then Grady Memorial's emergency room. But they still pushed on to Scottish Rite Medical Center, still 22 miles away, because they knew if they stopped at an unauthorized hospital, their HMO would deny coverage for any unauthorized treatment, and they would be left with possibly thousands of dollars of bills.

They knew Jimmy was sick, they just didn't know how sick. After all, they were not trained medical professionals. While still miles away from Scottish Rite hospital, Jimmy's eyes fell shut. Lamona frantically called out to him, but she couldn't get him to respond. His heart had stopped. Can you imagine Jimmy's dad driving as fast as he can while his mother is trying to keep him alive?

They finally pulled into the emergency room entrance. Lamona leaped out of the car. She raced to the emergency room with Jimmy in her arms. She was screaming, help my baby, help my baby. The nurse gave him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation while the pediatric crash cart was rushed into the room. Doctors and nurses raced to see

if modern medicine could revive this little infant. He was intubated, intravenous medicines were given, and he was cardiopulmonary resuscitated.

This is little Jimmy Adams, tugging at his big sister's sleeve before he got sick. Well, little Jimmy turned out to be a tough little guy. He survived, despite the delay in treatment caused by his HMO. But he didn't survive whole. He ended up with gangrene in both hands and both feet, and doctors had to amputate both of Jimmy's hands and both of his feet.

Now Jimmy is learning how to put on his leg prostheses with his arm stumps, but it is tough for him to get on both of his arm hook prostheses by himself. For the rest of his life this anecdote, quote unquote, as HMO defenders are so likely to call a victim like Jimmy; they just say, they are just anecdotes. Well, little Jimmy will never play basketball, and little Jimmy will never caress the face of the woman that he loves with his hands.

A judge looked into this case of James Adams and he said that the HMO's margin of safety was "razor thin." I would add it is about as razor thin as the scalpel that had to amputate little Jimmy's hands and his feet.

What do little Jimmy's amputations have to do with Mary Vincent's amputations? The person responsible for cutting off her arms is now on death row. But if your child had an experience like little Jimmy's and you received your health insurance through your employer's self-insured plan, the health plan would be responsible for nothing.

The health plan, let me repeat that as we look at little Jimmy, if Jimmy's parents received their insurance through their employer who has a self-insured plan, and that plan has made the medical decision that has resulted in a little Jimmy Adams losing both hands and both feet, under Federal law that plan is responsible for nothing other than the cost of care given; in this case, the amputations.

We say, how can that be? How can a health plan that makes medical decisions that result in the loss of hands and feet be free of responsibility? We would say, that is an outrage. We do not allow that to happen with victims of crime like Mary Vincent. How do we let an insurance company off scot-free when they make the kind of medically negligent decision that results in this?

Do not get me wrong, I am not advocating criminal prosecution of medical malpractice. But just as I, as a doctor, am responsible for my actions, HMOs should be responsible for their actions.

There are many Members of Congress like myself who support the death penalty because we believe in personal responsibility. How can, I ask the Members, how can we not at least support financial responsibility for an HMO when they make a medically negligent decision that results in the loss of a limb like this? Should they not at least be responsible for damages?

Under a current Federal law called ERISA, the Employee Retirement and

Income Security Act, if you receive your insurance from your employer and you have a tragedy like Jimmy Adams, your plan which makes decisions is liable for nothing other than the care that was not given. Not only did Congress give HMOs legal immunity for their decisions, but ERISA allows those health plans to define as "medically necessary" any damned thing they want to say it is.

Do Members not quite see the parallel between Mary Vincent and Jimmy Adams yet? Listen to the words of a former HMO reviewer as she testified before Congress. It was May 30, 1996, when a small, nervous woman testified before the Committee on Commerce. Her testimony came after a long day of testimony on the abuses of managed care.

This woman was Linda Peeno, a claims reviewer for several health care plans. She told of the choices that plans are making every day when they determine the medical necessity of treatment options.

I am going to recount her story for the Members as she testified: "I wish to begin by making a public confession. In the spring of 1987, I caused the death of a man. Although this was known to many people, I have not been taken before any court of law or called to account for this in any professional or public forum. In fact, just the opposite occurred. I was rewarded for this. It brought me an improved reputation in my job, and contributed to my advancement afterwards. Not only did I demonstrate I could do what was expected of me, I exemplified the good company doctor. I had saved a half million dollars."

Her anguish over harming patients as a managed care reviewer had caused this woman to come forth and bare her soul in tearful and husky-voiced account. The audience in that room shifted uncomfortably and they became very quiet as her story continued. Industry representatives averted their eyes.

She continued: "Since that day, I have lived with this act and many others eating into my heart and soul. For me, a physician is a professional charged with the care of the healing of his or her fellow human beings. The primary ethical norm is, do no harm. I did worse. I caused death. Instead of using a clumsy, bloody weapon," those are her words, "Instead of using a clumsy, bloody weapon, I used the simplest, cleanest of tools, my words. This man died because I denied him a necessary operation to save his heart."

"I felt little pain or remorse at the time. The man's faceless distance," remember that 1-800 number that Lamona Adams, little Jimmy's mother, had to phone, "because of that faceless distance, it soothed my conscience. Like a skilled soldier, I was trained for the moment. When any moral qualms arose, I was to remember I was not denying care, I was only denying payment."

She continued: "At the time, this helped me avoid any sense of responsibility for my decisions. Now I am no longer willing to accept the escapist reasoning that allowed me to rationalize this decision. I accept my responsibility now for this man's death, as well as for the immeasurable pain and suffering many other decisions of mine caused."

At this point, Mrs. Peeno described many ways that health care plans deny care, but she emphasized one in particular, the right to decide what care is medically necessary.

She said, "There is one last activity that I think deserves a special place on this list, and this is what I call the smart bomb of cost containment, and that is medical necessities denials. Even when medical criteria is used," she continued, "It is rarely developed in any kind of standard traditional clinical process. It is rarely standardized across the field. The criteria are rarely available for prior review by the physicians or the members of the plan. And we have enough experience from history to demonstrate the consequences of secretive, unregulated systems that go awry."

Mr. Speaker, the man who cut off Mary Vincent's arms sits on death row, but HMOs which deny care with similar consequences, what happens to them? They increase their profits. Under Federal laws, HMOs can cause a Jimmy Adams to lose his hands or his feet, and then they can justify their decision by defining "medically necessary" any way they choose.

When I think of Mary Vincent and Jimmy Adams, I rail at the injustice of their pain, but at least in Mary Vincent's case we know that her attacker is getting his just due, his just deserts.

But does it not send a chill up our spine to hear an HMO medical reviewer describe how she caused the death of a man, and then got rewarded for it? Does it not cause a sense of outrage to find out that for years Congress has been shielding health plans from the consequences of their decisions like those that affected Jimmy Adams?

It is time for Congress to defuse the smart bomb of HMOs. It is time for Congress to repeal the liability protection for ERISA health plans. They should function under the same liability that insurers in the individual market operate under, under regulations that would prevent tragedy like this.

□ 2130

Those protections should apply, Mr. Speaker, to everyone.

Now, Mr. Speaker, personal responsibility has been a watchword in this Republican Congress and should be applied to this issue. Health plans that recklessly deny needed medical service should be made to answer for their conduct. Laws that shield entities from their responsibility only encourage them to cut corners. Congress created the ERISA loophole, and Congress should fix it.

So I have now come full circle to what brings me to the floor tonight. I find us at a crossroads. HMO reform will either suffer slow legislative death as the House continues to do nothing, or we will take our responsibility for past congressional mistakes and pass a bill like my Managed Care Reform Act of 1999, H.R. 719.

I urge my colleagues to cosponsor H.R. 719, the Managed Care Reform Act of 1999. It would fix the type of conditions that have caused this type of loss to a little boy.

This bill is endorsed by the American Cancer Society and other consumer groups. It is endorsed by many professional groups, including the American Academy of Family Physicians. This weekend, it was endorsed by the American College of Surgeons.

Mr. Speaker, I beg my colleagues, no I implore my colleagues, we cannot let even one more little boy or girl become a victim for the sake of making profits for an HMO. Let us have a fair debate under an open rule on the floor of this House by the July 4th recess. We should all be for the little guy. We should not be in the pockets of the HMO corporate CEOs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BECERRA (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

Mrs. WATERS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today on account of official business.

Ms. KILPATRICK (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for Monday, June 7, and Tuesday, June 8, on account of official business.

Mr. ROGERS (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of personal reasons.

Mr. BLILEY (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today on account of personal reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CAPPS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CARSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. NORTON, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FOSSELLA) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes each day, on June 8 and June 9.

Mr. GUTKNECHT, for 5 minutes, on June 9.

Mr. ISAKSON, for 5 minutes, on June 9.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, on June 8.

Mr. THORNBERRY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PAUL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FOSSELLA, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 704. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to combat the overutilization of prison health care services and control rising prisoner health care costs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 1034. An act to declare a portion of the James River and Kanawha Canal in Richmond, Virginia, to be nonnavigable waters of the United States for purposes of title 46, United States Code, and the other maritime laws of the United States.

H.R. 1121. An act to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 18 Greenville Street in Newman, Georgia, as the "Lewis R. Morgan Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

H.R. 1183. An act to amend the Fastener Quality Act to strengthen the protection against the sale of mismarked, misrepresented, and counterfeit fasteners and eliminate unnecessary requirements, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following date present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On May 27, 1999:

H.R. 1034. To declare a portion of the James River and Kanawha Canal in Richmond, Virginia, to be nonnavigable waters of the United States for purpose of title 46, United States Code, and the other maritime laws of the United States.

H.R. 1121. To designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 18 Greenville Street in Newman, Georgia, as the "Lewis R. Morgan Federal Building and United States Courthouse."

H.R. 1183. To amend the Fastener Quality Act to strengthen the protection against the sale of mismarked, misrepresented, and counterfeit fasteners and eliminate unnecessary requirements, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GANSKE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the

House adjourned until tomorrow, June 8, 1999, at 9 a.m., for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2413. A letter from the Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Grape Crop Insurance Provisions—received May 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2414. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Asian Longhorned Beetle; Addition to Quarantined Areas [Docket No. 99-033-1] received May 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2415. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Milk in the Iowa Marketing Area; Revision [DA-99-02] received May 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2416. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Difenoconazole; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300863; FRL-6081-5] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2417. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Terbacil; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-300862; FRL-6080-5] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received May 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2418. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Fenhexamid; Pesticide Tolerance [OPP-300866; FRL-6082-7] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received May 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

2419. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a request to make available previously appropriated emergency funds for the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, the Interior, and State; the Federal Emergency Management Agency; International Assistance Programs; and, the United States Holocaust Memorial Council; (H. Doc. No. 106—79); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2420. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the Fiscal Year 1998 Annual Report of the Reserve Forces Policy Board, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 113 (c) and (e); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2421. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement; Contracts Crossing Fiscal Years [DFARS Case 99-D008] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2422. A letter from the Director, Defense Procurement, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement;

Work Stoppage Report [DFARS Case 99-D003] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

2423. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a determination that four Army programs have breached Nunn-McCurdy unit cost thresholds; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2424. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the number of general and flag officers holding both a position external to that officer's armed force and another position not external to that officer's armed force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

2425. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize consent to and authorize appropriations for the United States subscription to additional shares of the capital of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

2426. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank, transmitting a report involving U.S. exports to Tunisia, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635(b)(3)(i); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

2427. A letter from the Law Office Manager, Office of the General Counsel, Corporation For National Service, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RIN: 3045-AA19) received April 29, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2428. A letter from the Law Office Manager, Office of the General Counsel, Corporation For National Service, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Foster Grandparent Program (RIN: 3045-AA18) received April 29, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2429. A letter from the Law Office Manager, Office of the General Counsel, Corporation For National Service, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Senior Companion Program (RIN: 3045-AA17) received April 29, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2430. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Notice of Funding Priority for Fiscal Years 1999–2000 for a Disability and Rehabilitation Research Project—received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2431. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJP (OJJUDP)-1158] (RIN: 1121-AA46) received April 30, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2432. A letter from the Director, Corporate Policy and Research Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits—received May 12, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

2433. A letter from the Acting Assistant, General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of the State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safeguards and Security Independent Oversight Program—received May 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2434. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Depart-

ment of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Alternative Fuel Transportation Program; P-Series Fuels [Docket No. EE-RM-98-PURE] (RIN: 1904-AA99) received May 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2435. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Startup and Restart of Nuclear Facilities—received May 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2436. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Environment, Safety and Health, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Extension of DOE N 441.1, Radiological Protection For DOE Activities—received May 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2437. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Underground Storage Tank Program: Approved State Petroleum Program for Tennessee [FRL-6334-7] received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2438. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Grant Application Guidance to Improve Small Business Assistance—received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2439. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Plans For Designated Facilities and Pollutants: Florida [FL-79-9918a; FRL-6352-7] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2440. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Alabama [AL-40-2-9909a; FRL-6352-5] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2441. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and promulgation of State Implementation Plans; Minnesota [MN38-01-6971a; FRL-6339-5] received May 12, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2442. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention; Stay of Effectiveness for Flammable Hydrocarbon Fuels [FRL-6351-1] received May 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2443. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; California State Implementation Plan Revision; Kern County Air Pollution Control District, Modoc County Air Pollution Control District, Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District, Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District and Siskiyou County Air Pollution Control District [CA 009-0130a; FRL-6331-8]

received May 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2444. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a Quality Assurance Document that the EPA recently issued related to their regulatory programs; to the Committee on Commerce.

2445. A letter from the Special Assistant Chief, Mass Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (La Fayette, Georgia) [MM Docket No. 97-196 RM-9151] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2446. A letter from the Associate Chief, IB, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—1998 Biennial Regulatory Review Reform of the International Settlements Policy and Associated Filing Requirements [IB Docket No. 98-148] Regulation of International Accounting Rates [CC Docket No. 90-337 (Phase II)] Market Entry and Regulation of Foreign-affiliated Entities [IB Docket No. 95-22] received May 14, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2447. A letter from the Associate Bureau Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Replacement of Part 90 by Part 88 to Revise the Private Land Mobile Radio Services and Modify the Policies Governing Them and Examination of Exclusivity and Frequency Assignment Policies of the Private Land Mobile Services [PR Docket No. 92-235] received May 14, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2448. A letter from the Chief, Accounting Policy Division, Common Carrier Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service [CC Docket No. 96-45] received April 29, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2449. A letter from the Chief, Policy and Program Planning Division, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Deployment of Wireline Services Offering Advanced Telecommunications Capability [CC Docket No. 98-147] received April 29, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2450. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Conforming Regulations Regarding Removal of Section 507 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; Confirmation of Effective Date [Docket No. 98N-0720] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2451. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Indirect Food Additives: Adjuvants, Production Aids, and Sanitizers [Docket No. 98F-0824] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2452. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Indirect Food Additives: Polymers [Docket No. 95F-0191] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2453. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Regulations for

in Vivo Radiopharmaceuticals Used for Diagnosis and Monitoring [Docket No. 98N-0040] (RIN: 0910-AB52) received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2454. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Indirect Food Additives: Adjuvants, Production Aids, and Sanitizers [Docket No. 92F-0285] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2455. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Indirect Food Additives: Paper and Paperboard Components [Docket No. 98F-0584] received May 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2456. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Indirect Food Additives: Polymers [Docket No. 98F-0730] received May 25, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

2457. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with Poland [Transmittal No. DTC 28-99], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

2458. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Export Administration, transmitting the Bureau's final rule—Export of Firearms [Docket No. 981222316-8316-01] (RIN: 0694-AB68) received April 19, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

2459. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Cuban Assets Control Regulations: Sales of Food and Agricultural Inputs; Remittances; Educational, Religious, and Other Activities; Travel-Related Transactions; U.S. Intellectual Property—received May 11, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

2460. A letter from the Under Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting a report regarding new foreign policy-based export controls; to the Committee on International Relations.

2461. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled "Audit of Advisory Neighborhood Commission 5A for the Period October 1, 1995 Through September 30, 1998," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2462. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List Additions and Deletion—received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2463. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Interagency Career Transition Assistance for Displaced Former Panama Canal Zone Employees (RIN: 3206-A156) received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2464. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a report about the desirability of offering Federal employees new life insurance products; to the Committee on Government Reform.

2465. A letter from the Director, Office of Workforce Relations, Office of Personnel

Management, transmitting the Office's final rule—Authorization of Solicitations During the Combined Federal Campaign (RIN: 3206-A153) received May 18, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

2466. A letter from the Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, transmitting the Council's final rule—Protection of Historic Properties—received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2467. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries off West Coast States and in the Western Pacific; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Final 1999 ABC, OY, and Tribal and Nontribal Allocations for Pacific Whiting [Docket No. 981231333-9127-03; I.D. 122898E] (RIN: 0648-AM12) received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2468. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; Framework Adjustment 27 [Docket No. 990318076-9109-02; I.D. 030599A] (RIN: 0648-AL72) received May 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2469. A letter from the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Halibut and Sablefish Fisheries Quota-Share Loan Program; Final Program Notice and Announcement of Availability of Federal Financial Assistance [Docket No. 990408090-9090-01; I.D. 022399C] (RIN: 0648-ZA63) received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

2470. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of the State, transmitting the Department's final rule—Visas: Documentation of Nonimmigrants Under the Immigration and Nationality Act—Amendment of Transit Without Visa (TWOV) List [Public Notice 3036] (RIN: 1400-AA48) received April 29, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2471. A letter from the Director, Federal Judicial Center, transmitting the Federal Judicial Center's Annual Report for 1998, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 623(b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2472. A letter from the Director, Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Adjustment of Status for Certain Nationals of Haiti [INS No. 1963-98; AG Order No. 2221-99] (RIN: 1115-AF33) received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

2473. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model SA-365N, N1, N2, N3, and SA-366G1 Helicopters [Docket No. 98-SW-47-AD; Amendment 39-11182; AD 99-11-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2474. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Mooney Aircraft Corporation Model M20R Airplanes

[Docket No. 99-CE-14-AD; Amendment 39-11178; AD 99-11-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 27, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2475. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-383-AD; Amendment 39-11175; AD 99-11-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2476. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Crockett, Texas [Airspace Docket No. 99-ASW-03] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2477. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Eurocopter France Model AS 332L2 Helicopters [Docket No. 98-SW-61-AD; Amendment 39-11181; AD 99-11-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2478. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Pampa, Texas [Airspace Docket No. 98-ASW-57] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2479. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class D Airspace and Class E Airspace; Rochester, MN [Airspace Docket No. 99-AGL-13] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2480. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Unity Electric Co. Fireworks Display, Shinnecock Bay, Hampton Bays, NY [CGD01-99-038] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2481. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class D Airspace and Class E Airspace; Minot, ND [Airspace Docket No. 99-AGL-12] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2482. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class D and Class E Airspace; Wilmington, OH [Airspace Docket No. 99-AGL-14] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2483. A letter from the Trial Attorney, Federal Railroad Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Passenger Equipment

Safety Standards [FRA Docket No. PCSS-1, Notice No. 5] (RIN: 2130-AA95) received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2484. A letter from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-100, -200, -300, -400, and -500 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-68-AD; Amendment 39-11165; AD 99-10-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2485. A letter from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737-300, -400, -500, -600, -700, and -800 Series Airplanes Equipped with Vickers Combined Stabilizer Trim Motors [Docket No. 99-NM-97-AD; Amendment 39-11166; AD 99-10-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2486. A letter from the Attorney, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Hazardous Materials: Revision to Regulations Governing Transportation and Unloading of Liquefied Compressed Gases [Docket No. RSPA-97-2718(HM-225A)] (RIN: 2137-AD07) received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2487. A letter from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747-400, 757, 767, and 777 Series Airplanes Equipped with AlliedSignal RIA-35B Instrument Landing System (ILS) Receivers [Docket No. 98-NM-232-AD; Amendment 39-11167; AD 99-10-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2488. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Class E Airspace; Colstrip, MT [Airspace Docket No. 99-ANM-02] received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2489. A letter from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney JT8D-200 Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 96-ANE-02; Amendment 39-11164; AD 99-10-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2490. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Jackson, MI [Airspace Docket No. 99-AGL-15] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2491. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Muskegon, MI [Airspace Docket No. 99-AGL-16] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2492. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Chico, CA [Airspace Docket No. 98-AWP-4] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2493. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulation: Harvard-Yale Regatta, Thames River, New London, CT [CGD01-99-054] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2494. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class D Airspace and Modification of Class E Airspace, Bozeman, MT; Correction [Airspace Docket No. 98-ANM-19] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2495. A letter from the Chief, Regulations and Administrative Law, United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Fire Island Tourist Bureau Fireworks Display, Great South Bay, Cherry Grove, New York [CGD01-99-047] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2496. A letter from the Chief, Regs and Admin Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Pepsi Gala Fireworks, New York Harbor, Upper Bay [CGD01-99-048] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2497. A letter from the Chief, Regs and Admin Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, LA [CGD 08-99-028] received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2498. A letter from the Chief, Regs and Admin Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Implementation of the National Invasive Species Act of 1996 (NISA) [USCG 1998-3423] (RIN: 2115-AF55) received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2499. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Stockton, MO [Airspace Docket No. 99-ACE-7] received May 6, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2500. A letter from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Model BAC 1-11 200 and 400 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-307-AD; Amendment 39-11157; AD 99-10-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2501. A letter from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service,

Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace (Jetstream) Model 4101 Airplanes [Docket No. 98-NM-308-AD; Amendment 39-11158; AD 99-10-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2502. A letter from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Empresa Brasileira de Aeronautica S.A. (EMBRAER) Model EMB-145 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 99-NM-93-AD; Amendment 39-11159; AD 99-10-05] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2503. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Harlen, IA [Airspace Docket No. 99-ACE-22] received May 6, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2504. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Galveston, TX [Airspace Docket No. 99-ASW-09] received May 6, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2505. A letter from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Avions Pierre Robin Model R2160 Airplanes [Docket No. 98-CE-81-AD; Amendment 39-11156; AD 99-10-02] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2506. A letter from the Program Support Specialist, Aircraft Certification Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Avions Pierre Robin Model R2160 Airplanes [Docket No. 98-CE-79-AD; Amendment 39-11155; AD 99-10-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2507. A letter from the Program Analyst, Office of the Chief Counsel, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Revision of Class E Airspace; Shreveport, LA [Airspace Docket No. 99-ASW-10] received May 6, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2508. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Disaster Assistance; Cost-share Adjustment (RIN: 3067-AC72) received April 30, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2509. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the 37th Annual Report of the Federal Maritime Commission for fiscal year 1998, pursuant to 46 U.S.C. app. 1118; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2510. A letter from the Chairman, Bureau of Tariffs, Certification, and Licensing, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting the

Commission's final rule—Licensing, Financial Responsibility Requirements, and General Duties For Ocean Transportation Intermediaries [Docket No. 98-28] received April 29, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2511. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to designate the facility known as the "Federal Executive Institute Annex" located at 1301 Emmet Street in Charlottesville, Virginia, the "Pamela B. Gwin Hall"; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

2512. A letter from the Director of the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology, Technology Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Announcement of Availability of Funding for Competitions—Experimental Program To Stimulate Competitive Technology (EPSCoT) [Docket No. 990122027-9027-01] (RIN: 0692-ZA02) received April 19, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

2513. A letter from the Acting Associate Administrator for Procurement, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Small Disadvantaged Business Participation Evaluation and Incentives—received May 12, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

2514. A letter from the Veterans Benefits Administration, Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule—Reservists Education: Increase in Educational Assistance Rates (RIN: 2900-AJ38) received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

2515. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his determination that continuation of the waiver currently in effect for the Republic of Belarus will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2432(c) and (d); (H. Doc. No. 106-76); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

2516. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his determination that continuation of the waiver currently in effect for the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2432(c) and (d); (H. Doc. No. 106-77); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

2517. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of his determination that continuation of the waiver currently in effect for Vietnam will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Trade Act of 1974, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2432(c) and (d); (H. Doc. No. 106-78); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

2518. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Last in, first out inventories [Rev. Rul. 99-26] received May 27, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2519. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Tax forms and instructions [Rev. Proc. 99-25] received May 13, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2520. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Renewable Electricity Production Credit, Publication of Inflation Adjustment Factor and Reference Prices for Calendar Year 1999—received May 24, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2521. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Use of Actuarial Tables in Valuing Annuities, Interests for Life or Terms of Years, and Remainder or Reversionary Interests [TD8819] (RIN: 1545-AX14) received April 30, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2522. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Effective Date of Regulations Under Section 1441 and Qualified Intermediary [Notice 99-25]—received April 30, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2523. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Extension of Time to File FSC Grouping Redeterminations Under Transition Rule to be Included in Final Regulations [Notice 99-24] received April 30, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2524. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Revisions to Schedule P (Form 1120-FSC) [Notice 99-23] received April 30, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

2525. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the results of research conducted and the plan addressing the health consequences of military service in the Gulf War; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Veterans' Affairs.

2526. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report to Congress regarding the humanitarian crisis in Kosovo and the surrounding area; (H. Doc. No. 106-80); jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, International Relations, and Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2527. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for public disclosure of accidental release scenario information in risk management plans; jointly to the Committees on Commerce, Government Reform, and the Judiciary.

2528. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to address various management concerns of the Department; jointly to the Committees on Small Business, Armed Services, and Government Reform.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on May 27, 1999 the following report was filed on May 28, 1999]

Mr. SHUSTER: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1000. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize programs of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 106-167 Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

[Submitted June 7, 1999]

Mr. BURTON: Committee on Government Reform. H.R. 1074. A bill to provide Governmentwide accounting of regulatory costs and benefits, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 106-168). Referred to the

Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BURTON: Committee on Government Reform. H.R. 206. A bill to provide for greater access to child care services for Federal employees (Rept. 106-169). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BURTON: Committee on Government Reform. Making the Federal Government Accountable: Enforcing the Mandate for Effective Financial Management (Rept. 106-170). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE

[The following action occurred on June 2, 1999]

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X, the Committees on Resources and the Budget discharged. H.R. 45 referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED BILL

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

[The following action occurred on May 28, 1999]

H.R. 1000. Referral to the Committees on the Budget and Rules extended for a period ending not later than June 11, 1999.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

72. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to House Concurrent Memorial 2002 memorializing the President and Congress of the United States and the Department of Defense to increase the salary of military personnel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

73. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Assembly Resolution No. 162 memorializing the Congress of the United States to promptly enact legislation authorizing the President of the United States to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Rosa Parks in recognition of her contributions to the nation; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

74. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to House Resolution No. 130 memorializing the Congress of the United States to urge the Department of Housing and Urban Development to carefully consider the needs of all residents of a complex or building with respect to placing new tenants in areas previously considered to be senior citizen housing; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

75. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 30 memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to prohibit banking transaction screening practices that threaten personal privacy; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

76. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Maine, relative to Senate Paper No. 772 memorializing the United States Congress to increase funding to support special education at a level originally envisioned in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

77. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 106

memorializing the United States Congress to oppose U.S. Food and Drug Administration rules requiring post-harvest treatment of oysters and other shellfish; to the Committee on Commerce.

78. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 208 HD1, memorializing all citizens and governments of the Earth to join with the people of Hawaii in the spirit of Aloha to dedicate the celebrations of the third millennium to peace and understanding as "The Millennium of Peace" for all of Earth's children; to the Committee on International Relations.

79. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Nevada, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 19 memorializing the Secretary of the Interior to comply with the intent of Congress as stated in the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1998 which requires a study of the issue by the National Academy of Sciences and prohibits final revision of 43 C.F.R. Part 3809, the 3809 Regulations, before September 30, 1999; to the Committee on Resources.

80. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, relative to House Joint Memorial No. 4008 memorializing the President and Congress to recognize the destructive potential of aquatic nuisance species and act to minimize the destruction by supporting appropriation of the four million dollars authorized to fund state aquatic species management plans in fiscal year 2000 and future years; to the Committee on Resources.

81. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, relative to House Joint Memorial No. 4012 memorializing Congress to pass legislation to restore and revitalize federal funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund; to the Committee on Resources.

82. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington, relative to House Joint Memorial No. 4015 memorializing the President, the Congress, and the appropriate agencies to continue to look closely at current immigration law and INS policies and practices, and that necessary changes be made so that problems surrounding immigration may be resolved as soon as possible; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

83. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, relative to House Concurrent Resolution 23 memorializing the Congress to provide adequate funding for major rehabilitation efforts on the Upper Mississippi River; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

84. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Maine, relative to House Paper 1547 memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to limit the use of social security account numbers for only the purpose of receiving public assistance benefits, paying social security taxes and receiving social security payments and refunds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

85. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to Resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States to reject any proposal to reform social security that includes mandatory coverage for public employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

86. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Nevada, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 10 memorializing Congress to oppose all efforts to extend mandatory Social Security coverage to newly hired state and local government employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

87. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, relative

to House Concurrent Resolution No. 5021 memorializing the President and the United States Congress to take action to provide funds for independent research into illnesses suffered by Gulf War veterans and to initiate more effective programs to assist Gulf War veterans and their families, and urging the Governor of Kansas and appropriate heads of Kansas state agencies to continue efforts in support of the Kansas Persian Gulf War Veterans Health Initiative; jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Veterans' Affairs.

88. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, relative to House Concurrent Resolution 24 memorializing the Congress of the United States to amend the OASIS system requirements to apply them only to patients who are recipients of Medicare and not to all patients of Medicare-certified home health agencies; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

89. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 5041 memorializing the Congress of the United States to require Health Care Financing Administration OASIS reporting and data reporting requirements to apply only to Medicare patients and not to all patients of Medicare-certified home health agencies; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

90. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Kansas, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1616 memorializing Congress to remove or restrict the use of trade sanctions as they apply to agricultural products and that Congress ensure that the use of trade sanctions will result in meaningful results; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture, International Relations, the Judiciary, and Ways and Means.

AMENDMENTS

Under clause 8 of rule XVIII, proposed amendments were submitted as follows:

H.R. 1401

OFFERED BY: MR. DELAY

AMENDMENT No. 8: Strike section 1203 (page 310, line 22 through page 314, line 7) and insert the following:

SEC. 1203. LIMITATION ON MILITARY-TO-MILITARY EXCHANGES WITH CHINA'S PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY.

(a) LIMITATION.—The Secretary of Defense may not authorize any military-to-military exchange or contact described in subsection (b) to be conducted by the Armed Forces with representatives of the People's Liberation Army of the People's Republic of China.

(b) COVERED EXCHANGES AND CONTACTS.—Subsection (a) applies to any military-to-military exchange or contact that includes any of the following:

- (1) Force projection operations.
- (2) Nuclear operations.
- (3) Field operations.
- (4) Logistics.
- (5) Chemical and biological defense and other capabilities related to weapons of mass destruction.
- (6) Surveillance, and reconnaissance operations.
- (7) Joint warfighting experiments and other activities related to warfare.
- (8) Military space operations.
- (9) Other warfighting capabilities of the Armed Forces.
- (10) Arms sales or military-related technology transfers.
- (11) Release of classified or restricted information.
- (12) Access to a Department of Defense laboratory.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) does not apply to any search and rescue exercise or any humanitarian exercise.

(d) CERTIFICATION BY SECRETARY.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Service of the House of Representatives, not later than December 31 of each year, a certification in writing as to whether or not any military-to-military exchange or contact during that calendar year was conducted in violation of subsection (a).

(e) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than June 1 each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Service of the House of Representatives a report providing the Secretary's assessment of the current state of military-to-military contacts with the People's Liberation Army. The report shall include the following:

(1) A summary of all such military-to-military contacts during the period since the last such report, including a summary of topics discussed and questions asked by the Chinese participants in those contacts.

(2) A description of the military-to-military contacts scheduled for the next 12-month period and a five-year plan for those contacts.

(3) The Secretary's assessment of the benefits the Chinese expect to gain from those military-to-military contacts.

(4) The Secretary's assessment of the benefits the Department of Defense expects to gain from those military-to-military contacts.

(5) The Secretary's assessment of how military-to-military contacts with the People's Liberation Army fit into the larger security relationship between United States and the People's Republic of China.

H.R. 1401

OFFERED BY: MRS. FOWLER

AMENDMENT No. 9: At the end of title XII (page 317, after line 17), insert the following new section:

SEC. 1206. PROHIBITION ON USE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FUNDS FOR DEPLOYMENT OF UNITED STATES GROUND FORCES TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA WITHOUT SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION BY LAW.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise available to the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for the deployment of United States ground forces in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia unless such deployment is specifically authorized by a law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to the initiation of missions specifically limited to rescuing United States military personnel or United States citizens in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or rescuing military personnel of another member nation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a result of operations as a member of an air crew.

H.R. 1401

OFFERED BY: MR. SHAYS

AMENDMENT No. 10: At the end of title XII (page 317, after line 17), add the following new section:

SEC. 1206. REDUCTION AND CODIFICATION OF NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AUTHORIZED TO BE ON PERMANENT DUTY ASHORE IN EUROPEAN MEMBER NATIONS OF NATO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Section 123b of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection (b):

"(b) EUROPEAN END-STRENGTH LIMITATION.—(1) Within the limitation prescribed by subsection (a), the strength level of members of the armed forces assigned to permanent duty ashore in European member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization may not exceed approximately—

"(A) 100,000 at the end of fiscal year 1999;

"(B) 85,000 at the end of fiscal year 2000;

"(C) 55,000 at the end of fiscal year 2001; and

"(D) 25,000 at the end of fiscal year 2002 and each fiscal year thereafter.

"(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), the following members are not counted:

"(A) Members assigned to permanent duty ashore in Iceland, Greenland, and the Azores.

"(B) Members performing duties in Europe for more than 179 days under a military-to-military contact program under section 168 of this title.

"(3) In carrying out the reductions required by paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense may not reduce personnel assigned to the Sixth Fleet."";

(3) in subsection (c), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following new sentence: "Subsection (b) does not apply in the event of declaration of war or an armed attack on any member nation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization."; and

(4) in subsection (d), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by striking "The President may waive" and all that follows and inserting "The President may waive the operation of subsection (a) or (b) if the President declares an emergency. The President shall immediately notify Congress of any such waiver.".

(b) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 1002 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1985 (22 U.S.C. 1928 note), is repealed.

H.R. 1401

OFFERED BY: MR. SKELTON

AMENDMENT NO. 11: In section 1006—

(1) strike subsection (a) (page 270, lines 21 through 24);

(2) in the section heading (page 270, line 20), strike "BUDGETING FOR" and insert "SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST FOR"; and

(3) in subsection (b), strike "(b) SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST FOR OPERATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA.—".

H.R. 1401

OFFERED BY: MR. TAYLOR OF MISSISSIPPI

AMENDMENT NO. 12: At the end of title XII (page 317, after line 17), insert the following new section:

SEC. —. OPERATIONS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution provides that: "The Congress shall have Power To . . . provide for the common Defence . . . To declare War. . . To raise and support Armies . . . To provide and maintain a Navy . . . To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces . . .".

(2) On April 28, 1999, the House of Representatives by a vote of 139 to 290, failed to agree to House Concurrent Resolution 82, which, pursuant to section 5(c) of the War Powers Resolution, would have directed the President to remove United States Armed Forces from their positions in connection with the present operations against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(3) In light of the failure to agree to House Concurrent Resolution 82, as described in paragraph (2), Congress hereby acknowledges that a conflict involving United States Armed Forces does exist in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(b) GOALS FOR THE CONFLICT WITH YUGOSLAVIA.—Congress declares the following to be the goals of the United States for the conflict with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:

(1) Cessation by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of all military action against the people of Kosovo and termination of the violence and repression against the people of Kosovo.

(2) Withdrawal of all military, police, and paramilitary forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from Kosovo.

(3) Agreement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the stationing of an international military presence in Kosovo to ensure the peace.

(4) Agreement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the unconditional and safe return to Kosovo of all refugees and displaced persons.

(5) Agreement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to allow humanitarian aid organizations to have unhindered access to these refugees and displaced persons.

(6) Agreement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to work for

the establishment of a political framework agreement for Kosovo which is in conformity with international law.

(7) President Slobodan Milosevic will be held accountable for his actions while President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in initiating four armed conflicts and taking actions leading to the deaths of tens of thousands of people and responsibility for murder, rape, terrorism, destruction, and ethnic cleansing.

(8) Bringing to justice through the International Criminal Tribunal of Yugoslavia individuals in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia who are guilty of war crimes in Kosovo.

H.R. 1401

OFFERED BY: MR. WELDON OF FLORIDA

AMENDMENT NO. 13: At the end of subtitle B of title III (page 45, after line 13), insert the following new section:

SEC. 312. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF AIR FORCE SPACE LAUNCH FACILITIES.

(a) ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATION.—In addition to the funds otherwise authorized in this Act for the operation and maintenance of the space launch facilities of the Department of the Air Force, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated \$7,300,000 for space launch operations at such launch facilities.

(b) CORRESPONDING REDUCTION.—The amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301(4) for operation and maintenance for the Air Force is hereby reduced by \$7,300,000, to be derived from other service-wide activities.

(c) STUDY OF SPACE LAUNCH RANGES AND REQUIREMENTS.—(1) The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study—

(A) to access anticipated military, civil, and commercial space launch requirements;

(B) to examine the technical shortcomings at the space launch ranges;

(C) to evaluate oversight arrangements at the space launch ranges; and

(D) to estimate future funding requirements for space launch ranges capable of meeting both national security space launch needs and civil and commercial space launch needs.

(2) The Secretary shall conduct the study using the Defense Science Board of the Department of Defense.

(3) Not later than February 15, 2000, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing the results of the study.